MASON'S
O.K. SAUCE
The Cold Meat Specialité
155

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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ON SALE.
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FOR CHINA, JAPAN, Etc.
1919
Fifty-Seventh Annual Issue.
PRICES:
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Abridged ... ... 7.00
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD.

No. 19,001. 號一零千九萬一第 日一十二月三年未己 HONGKONG. MONDAY, APRIL 21st, 1919. 一拜禮 號一廿月四年八國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

## INTIMATIONS

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SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
[60

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BEER.
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[18

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178

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.
TIME-TABLE
WEEK DAYS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7.00 a.m. | to 8.00 a.m. | Every 15 | minutes |
| 8.00 „ | to 9.30 „ | „ 10 | „ |
| 9.30 „ | to 11.00 „ | „ 15 | „ |
| 11.30 „ | to 12.45 p.m. | „ 15 | „ |
| 12.45 p.m. | to 1.15 „ | „ 10 | „ |
| 1.15 „ | to 1.45 „ | „ 15 | „ |
| 1.45 „ | to 2.15 „ | „ 10 | „ |
| 2.15 „ | to 5.00 „ | „ 15 | „ |
| 5.00 „ | to 8.00 „ | „ 10 | „ |

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.
SUNDAYS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7.30 a.m. | to 10.30 a.m. | Every 15 | minutes |
| 8.00 „ | to 11.00 a.m. | „ 10 | „ |
| 10.30 „ | to 12.00 noon | „ 15 | „ |
| 11.30 „ | to 1.00 p.m. | „ 10 | „ |
| 12.00 noon | to 1.00 p.m. | „ 15 | „ |
| 1.00 p.m. | to 5.30 „ | „ 10 | „ |
| 5.30 „ | to 6.00 „ | „ 15 | „ |
| 6.00 „ | to 6.30 „ | „ 10 | „ |
| 6.30 „ | to 8.00 „ | „ 15 | „ |

NIGHT CARS.
As on Week Days.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in this Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore Order representing Bank Notes.
HN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
170

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice

DOWN TRAINS.

| Stations | | | No. 5 Through Express. a.m. | No. 7 Local. a.m. | No. 9 Through Slow. a.m. | No. 11 Local. a.m. | No. 13 Through Express. p.m. | No. 15 Local. p.m. | No. 19 Local. p.m. | No. 21 Local. p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CANTON (Tai Sha Tau) | ... | dep. | 7.30 | | 8.35 | | 5.30 | | | |
| SHEK LUNG | ... | dep. | 8.45 | | 1.17 | | 6.40 | | | |
| Shum Chun | ... | arr. | 10.25 | | 4.00 | | 8.45 | | | |
| | | dep. | 10.30 | 8.05 | 4.30 | 11.43 | | 3.00 | 4.42 | 6.30 |
| Sheung Shui | ... | dep. | | 8.12 | 4.37 | 11.51 | | 3.07 | 4.52 | 6.39 |
| Fanling | ... | dep. | | 8.17 | 4.42 | 11.57 | | 3.11 | 4.58 | 6.45 |
| Taipo Mark | ... | dep. | | 8.22 | 4.51 | 12.06 | | 3.27 | 5.08 | 6.54 |
| Taipo | ... | dep. | | 8.37 | 5.00 | 12.19 | | 3.40 | 5.18 | 7.07 |
| Shatin | ... | dep. | | 8.44 | 5.10 | 12.24 | | 3.52 | 5.28 | |
| Yaumati | ... | dep. | | 8.56 | 5.29 | 12.35 | | 4.05 | 5.39 | |
| Hunghom | ... | dep. | | 9.09 | 5.35 | 12.42 | | 4.01 | 5.53 | 7.14 |
| KOWLOON | ... | arr. | 11.10 | 9.16 | 5.38 | 12.48 | 7.15 | | | |

UP TRAINS

| Stations | | | No. 4 Local. a.m. | *No. 6 Through Express. a.m. | No. 8 Through Slow. a.m. | No. 10 Local. a.m. | No. 12 Local. p.m. | No. 14 Through Express. p.m. | No. 20 Local. p.m. | No. 22 Local p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Last Ferry leave | ... | H.H. | 6.35 | 7.56 | 9.05 | 10.14 | 1.05 | 3.45 | 3.05 | 5.05 |
| KOWLOON | ... | dep. | 6.50 | 8.06 | 9.20 | 10.31 | 1.16 | 3.00 | 3.18 | 5.18 |
| Hunghom | ... | dep. | 6.54 | — | 9.25 | 10.37 | 1.22 | — | 3.23 | 5.23 |
| Yaumati | ... | dep. | 7.01 | — | 9.32 | 10.43 | 1.28 | — | 3.31 | 5.30 |
| Shatin | ... | dep. | 7.13 | — | 9.45 | 10.57 | 1.40 | — | 3.44 | 5.43 |
| Taipo | ... | dep. | 7.29 | — | 9.58 | 11.10 | 1.53 | — | 3.58 | 5.57 |
| Taipo Market | ... | dep. | 7.31 | — | 10.05 | 11.14 | 1.57 | — | 4.07 | 6.06 |
| Fanling | ... | dep. | 7.41 | — | 10.17 | 11.24 | 2.07 | — | 4.13 | 6.10 |
| Sheungshui | ... | dep. | 7.45 | — | 10.21 | 11.28 | 2.11 | 5.10 | 4.18 | 6.15 |
| Shum Chun | ... | arr. | 7.50 | 8.45 | 10.26 | 11.33 | 2.16 | 5.15 | — | — |
| | | dep. | | 8.55 | 10.40 | — | — | 5.30 | — | — |
| SHEK LUNG | ... | dep. | | 10.40 | 2.15 | — | — | 6.50 | — | — |
| CANTON (Tai Sha Tau) | ... | arr. | | 11.50 | 3.10 | — | — | 8.00 | — | — |

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the arrivals mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

| | | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. | | | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fanling | dep. | 8.30 | 12.00 | 2.20 | Shataukok | dep. | 10.20 | 1.05 | 5.00 |
| Shataukok | arr. | 9.25 | 12.55 | 3.15 | Fanling | arr. | 11.15 | 2.00 | 5.55 |

H. P. WINSLOW, Manager.
153

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|---|---|---|---|
| Length on Keel Blocks ... ... ... ... | 510 feet. | 350 feet. | 714 feet. |
| Width of Entrance on bottom ... ... ... | 77 „ | 53 „ | 83 „ |
| Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... ... | 28 „ | 24 „ | 24 „ |

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 40 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane
KOBE WORKS.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," KOBE
FLOATING DOCKS.

| | No. 1. | No. 2. | No. 3. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lifting Power... ... ... ... ... ... | 7,700 tons. | 12,000 tons. | 18,000 tons. |
| Max. Length of Ship taken ... ... ... | 460 feet. | 580 feet. | 470 feet. |
| Max. Breadth of Ship taken ... ... ... | 56 „ | 66 „ | 98 „ |
| Max. Draft of Ship taken ... ... ... | 22 „ | 26 „ | 30 „ |

Floating Crane of 40 tons weight, besides 100 Tripod Cranes.
HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimonoseki)
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.
GRAVING DOCK.
Length on Keel Blocks ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 363 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 56 „ 0 „
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... ... ... ... ... ... 25 „ 0 „
Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.
THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.
Any Order will be promptly attended to and Estimate sent on application.
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59

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71

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MANAGERESS.

[110

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106]

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[160

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151

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE.

THE LIQUIDATOR is unable to send the necessary forms of Claim to Shares in the new Company to the undermentioned Shareholders as no addresses have been Registered. If no application in respect of such Shares is made by the prescribed dates (January 30th, 1919, or April 30th, 1919, as the case may be) the right to take up the New Shares will lapse and such Shares will be dealt with in accordance with the Agreement between the Company and the new Company.

Dated the Eighth day of January, 1919.

Shareholders names

| English | Chinese | No. of Shares | No. of Shares |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leung Po Yee | 宜普梁 | 100 | 14679/14778. |
| Poon Yuen Chuen | 存寅潘 | 20 | 181/200. |
| do. | | 50 | 1/20 31/40, 51/70. |
| Lo Tai Goon | | 900 | 301/400, 11614/11813, 30501/30600, 30801/31300. |
| do. | | 500 | 30401/30500, 30601/30800, 31301/31500. |
| do. | | 600 | 31651/31700, 31751/31800, 31901/32200, 32601/32700 |
| do. | | 50 | 12747/12796 |
| do. | | 50 | 12797/12846. |

H. F. CAMPBELL, Liquidator.

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68

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Dealers in Postage Stamps, Flower Seeds, Toys, Post Cards, etc.

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[73

## INDIAN REFORMS.

### NEGLECTED DIFFICULTIES.

[BY T. EARLE WELBY, SECRETARY OF THE EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.]

The Montagu-Chelmsford scheme has at least one feature that may be supposed to be without precedent in the history of political progress. It is the only scheme ever put forward to establish democratic institutions in which the details are elaborated, while the fundamental question of the electorate is left over for subsequent inquiry. A committee to investigate the possibility of creating adequate electorates in India has since been appointed, and no one who is familiar with Indian conditions will deny to its chairman, Lord Southborough, the sympathy needed by any man engaged in so unpromising a task.

What are the materials for an electorate in India? The electorate which now sends members to the Provincial Legislative Councils is very much too narrow to be regarded as representative of the Indian people. For example, in Madras, the province with which, as late editor of the *Madras Mail*, I am most familiar, the members elected to the Provincial Legislative Council by the non-official members of municipal councils and district and taluq boards, are between them directly representative of only 3,500 voters, and the Legislative Council as a whole directly represents only about 9,000 persons out of a population of, roughly, 40,000,000. How can this electorate be widened? Clearly, the provincial franchise cannot be given to men held unqualified for the municipal and local vote. Assuming that, by an excessively democratic measure, the provincial franchise were given to all who enjoy the municipal and the local, would that, in such a province as Madras, give us a large enough electorate? The facts deny us hope. In the municipalities of the province the municipal voters bear to the municipal population a proportion varying from just over 1 per cent. to a little over 5 per cent. If we turn to the rural areas we find even lower figures. In one district, all taluqs show a proportion of taluq board electors to taluq population of less than 1 per cent. There are about a dozen other taluqs in which the proportion is lower than ½ per cent.; only in one case does it exceed 3 per cent. Can any substantial self-government be based on such electorates? It may, of course, be urged that the municipal and local voting qualification is capable of being lowered, but not by those who know that the possession or occupation of landed property of an annual rental value of just over £3 confers the municipal vote, and £2 is the qualification for the taluq vote.

COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATION.

The truth is that by no means can there be called into being electorates numerically large enough to be regarded as representing anything more than a small fraction of the people, 5 per cent., perhaps, in some parts of the country, less than 1 per cent. in others. But that is not all. India is primarily an agricultural country; yet every scheme that can be devised with property or literacy qualifications gives the urban population over-representation. Further, India is the country of caste, and Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, by most unwisely denying communal reprsentation to non-Brahmin Hindus, place the socially exclusive Brahmin, who already monopolises education, law, and journalism, in a position to squeeze non-Brahmin Hindu candidates out of the Legislative Councils.

The case against communal representation amounts to little more than this; it would be unfavourable to the development of Indian nationhood, in that it would perpetuate distinctions of race and creed and caste. That the very diverse peoples of India are capable of nationhood is merely a pious assumption, that they to-day desire it is simply untrue. They may develop both the capacity and the desire in years to come; but if so, it will be only under some system which, securing each community in its rights, and particularly allaying the deep and natural anxiety of the backward and despised lower castes, facilitates co-operation. It is menaced rights that men are most aggressive in asserting, it is dread of being swamped that inspires the less desirable forms of particularist activity. Let communal representation remove the thoroughly justified fears of the non-Brahmins of Southern India, the Lingayats of Western India, and certain other sections of the people, and there may be some reasonable hope of co-operation. But let the scheme go forward without communal representation, and with a decrease in the numbers and power of the impartial British bureaucracy, and you will see in India a rapid intensification of racial and religious animosity, and a development of the already preposterous arrogance of the Brahmin, that must, in Southern India at least, goad the non-Brahmin masses to revolt if it does not crush their self-respect altogether.

Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford would have these non-Brahmins bear all the ills resulting from denial of representation, in order that the ideal of nationhood may be realised. Well, men will bear many things for an ideal they cherish, but it is asking too much of them to demand that they should be martyrs for an ideal not theirs. Not 1 per cent. of the masses of India have the dimmest idea of nationhood, and as for the intellectuals of the Nationalist party, with a very few honourable exceptions, their ideals is Brahminical supremacy—the addition of a political monopoly to all the other monopolies they now enjoy.

POSITION OF INDIAN MINISTERS.

The order, however, has gone forth for the achievement of Indian nationhood through the progressive realisation of "responsible government." On the narrowest of electoral foundations there is to rise up a quasi-Parliamentary system. If the masses remain apathetic, despite Mr. Montagu's resolve to disturb their "pathetic contentment," the intellectuals are to be given an education in representative or "responsible" government. To the present writer it appears an essential of such education by experience that the Indian Ministers appointed under the scheme should be judged by their dealings with the matters for which they are responsible, and be practised in the business of securing the support of the Legislative Council, while carrying out their own policies. But our betters know better than we do. The Montagu-Chelmsford scheme established Indian Ministers who will have control over, and responsibility for, only the "transferred" departments, all others being "reserved" for the Governor-in-Council. That India may not crash to immediate ruin, the "transferred" departments are to be of minor importance, the vitally important departments being "reserved." Yet it is expected that an Indian Minister will be judged by his administration of a minor department, without reference to his attitude towards the immensely more important "reserved" departments. The expectation is vain. In nine cases out of ten the Minister will be supported or assailed by Indian legislators on account of his attitude towards what he is not responsible for, not by his acts in regard to what he is responsible for. And that is no small defect in a system designed to educate Indian Ministers in responsibility.

Proceeding, Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford intend that the result of this experiment shall periodically be examined by an inquiring body, with a view to further transfer of departments to supposedly popular control. As the Ministers, however, are to be appointed by the Governor for the life of the Legislative Council, and are not to be dependent for tenure of office on the favour of non-official members of the Legislative Council, what they have done when they were independent of the non-official vote is to be the test of what they may be expected to prove capable of when they are dependent on it. No test would be more illogical.

It must be remembered that there is no question of testing the general administrative ability of Indians. That is already tested, with Indians in the Executive Councils. The object is to foster and test the special ability whereby administration is carried on under the control of elected legislators. Yet the Ministers are to be put in office for a fixed term, and freed from all obligation to learn that art of persuading, managing, and, on occasion, deceiving the Legislature which is more than any other required under any form of representative government.

"TRANSFERRED" DEPARTMENTS.

It has already been remarked that the departments "transferred" will be at first those of minor importance. No doubt the choice will be varied, on the recommendations of a committee just appointed, from province to province. Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford have produced a tentative list of departments that might in their opinion be made over to Indian Ministers, and they appear to have devoted much thought to this important question. There are, however, two considerations of moment which have escaped their notice. One, to which everybody well acquainted with India will allow weight, is that a situation of peril will result if the departments "transferred," like education, sanitation, medical relief, famine relief, are obviously benevolent departments, and those "reserved" are the departments which exact taxes and punish offences against a conception of the public weal by no means entirely appreciated in India. Even under the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme, the British official has his part to play for many years to come, and if he is seen by the people only in the odious *rôles* of tax-collector and punitive agent, while all boons come from Indian Ministers in charge of "transferred" departments, his position will be impossible. The second consideration, totally ignored by Mr. Montagu, Lord Chelmford, and all criticism I have yet seen, deserves a paragraph to itself.

Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford seem to think that the progress they are initiating can be continued arithmetically until the last vestige of British bureaucratic rule vanishes at the exact moment that Parliament perceives the fitness of the Indian people to manage their own affairs. The progress, however, for reasons I will immediately state, is bound to be geometrical, till the edge of the abyss is reached, and then there will be a plunge to the bottom, at a moment determined by something quite other than Parliament's conviction of the fitness for complete self-government. The reason is not far to seek. With every department "transferred" it becomes a little more difficult to exercise authority in the departments "reserved." The people, no longer in contact with disinctively British authority at every turn in their daily lives, will lose the habit of ready obedience to it. In a country so huge as India, where great areas are far removed from the headquarters of British authority; where the population is mainly illiterate, credulous, and incapable of understanding divided power; and where the problems of 90 per cent. of the people are just those falling within the more easily "transferable" departments, the "reserved" authority of the British will become something very remote from and out of relation to the man in the field. It will be much harder to keep law and order in the name of an authority restricted to little more than that duty, and known to be preparing to abandon Indian administration altogether, than it has been to keep law and order in the name of an authority obviously omnipresent and apparently permanent. This practical difficulty, I confidently predict, will force Great Britain, if she once enters on the Montagu-Chelmsford experiment without better safeguards than its authors provide, to abandon the administration of India years before, in the judgment of Parliament, India is really fit to govern herself unaided.

EFFECT ON THE CIVIL SERVICE.

I am the more certain of this, because, if the Montagu Chelmsford scheme goes through in its present form, the supply of British candidates for the Indian services will fall short of the number required to continue the dual system till Parliament can declare India ready for full self-government. The authors of the scheme propose, as regards the Indian Civil Service, that 33 per cent. of vacancies should be filled by the appointment of Indians, and that this percentage should be increased by 1½ each year. They count, evidently, on being able to regulate the recruitment of young Englishmen for the Services exactly to the convenience of their scheme. But what will happen when this increase in the Indian element has proceeded for a few years? The best type of British candidate will cease to offer himself. The attractions of an Indian career have been declining for at least a decade; and the prospect of entering a Service in which the candidate's countrymen are continuously diminishing in numbers, and, so far as they retain control of authority, are condemned to the most unpopular of duties, will not be alluring.

Social reasons will operate also to discourage British candidates. The young civilian has long spells of work in district centres where, even now, European society is composed of an infinitesimal number of officials and their wives. Introduce more Indians, and a good many of these out-of-the-way stations will be socially intolerable, for worthy as most of the Indian officials may be, their recreations and unofficial interests are usually quite other than those of Englishmen, and the ladies of their households cannot be companions to Englishwomen. All this may sound ridiculously trivial to Padgett, M.P., but anyone who has lived in a small Indian station will admit that European residents are perforce dependent on each other, to a degree almost unimaginable by the reader in the home country, not merely for frivolous amusement, but for the means of keeping themselves mentally fit. The writer is acquainted with Englishmen in India, who have lived for months at a time out of reach of European society, and in every case there was an appreciable loss of mental efficiency, accompanied by a tendency to brood overmuch over petty official worries; in some cases there was marked moral decline.

Neither Mr. Montagu nor another can compel British candidates to enter the Indian Civil Service. Young men capable of securing the higher places in the competitive examination for that Service can find attractive and well-paid work elsewhere, and as soon as they grasp what the new conditions are, the bulk of them will decline to seek a career in India. It is not by 1½ per cent., but, after a few years, by 10 or 20 per cent., that the British element will fall off, and even of those who come few will be of the very best stamp.

NON-OFFICIAL EUROPEANS.

The British element in the administration of India, then, is not only, in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, to be reduced in numbers and to shed responsibility for policy in department after department; that might be regarded as an inevitable concomitant of any progress twards self-government in India. It is destined to fall off at a rate the authors of the scheme do not expect and would not desire; to lose in quality, which Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsword are avowedly anxious to prevent; and, unless great care can be taken in the choice of departments "transferred," to lose also in popularity. The outlook is the darker because the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme gives nothing like adequate political opportunities to the European non-official community in India, from whom alone the weakening European official element can expect aid in upholding British ideals of administration, recognised by the majority of Indians themselves as necessary for India.

The European non-official community, composed of merchants, bankers, traders, planters, lawyers, and others, now organised in the European Association, of which the present writer is the secretary, has headquarters in Calcutta, and branches in Bombay, Madras, the United Provinces, Behar, Assam, Burma, and elsewhere. Its membership substantially exceeds the numerical strength of any constituency represented in the Imperial Legislative Council; but all the representation that the European non-official community has in that Council is through two members, returned respectively by the Calcutta and Bombay Chambers of Commerce. In the Provincial Legislative Councils European representation is through the nominees of Chambers of Commerce, planters' associations, and trades associations. This thoroughly unsatisfactory state of affairs, in which many Europeans, not being eligible for membership of the Chambers of Commerce, etc., have no representation at all, and in which men of political aptitude are very unlikely to find their way into the councils, is not altered by the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme. Hence the demand of the European Association for communal representation of Europeans, to supplement that given to certain sectional European interests, though without exceeding the total representation due to Europeans. Parliament will be well advised if it insists on this demand being met, for, with the British official eliminating himself, it is only the grant of communal representation to European non-officials that can provide the masses of India with supporters against the arrogant pretensions of a section of the "politically-minded" Indian minority, guarantee fair treatment for Indian Christians and certain other classes, and ensure that the economic development of India shall not hampered.—*Daily Telegraph.*

AUCTIONS

A. G. DA ROCHA,

AUCTIONEER SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY April 22nd, 1919, at 2.15 P.M., at his Sales Room,

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Drawing Room Suite, Iron Bedsteads, Dining Tables, Chairs, Sideboard, Ice Chests, Couch, Wardrobes, Curtains, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Pictures, Ornaments, Crockery and Glassware and Sundries.

TERMS—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, April 16th, 1919. [284

A. G. DA ROCHA,

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, April 24th, 1919, at 2.15 P.M.

A QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

Comprising:—

Blankets, Serge, Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Raincoats, Post Card Cameras Skates, Combs, Brushes, Provisions and Sundries

ALSO

45 cases Chas. Tuckey Liqueur Whisky
5 " Hennessey's XXX Brandy.
3 " "E" Whisky.

TERMS—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, April 21st, 1919

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 932.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, April 26th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central,

(Old Post Office Building),

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE Comprising:—

Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chairs, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Brass Fenders, Overmantels, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror Wardrobes, Hat Stands, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware Cabinet, Teak Bookcase, Dinner Crockery, Glassware, Ornaments, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheets, Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, Electric Reading Lamps, Cabinets, Sideboards and a long line of Sundries.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, April 21st, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions from THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT to sell by Public Auction,

On FRIDAY,

April 25th, at 12 NOON, at Yaumati, Break Water,

The Steam Vessel "KUNG CHING"

HULL—Teakwood.
Length—125 feet.
Beam—18 feet.
Draft—8 feet 6 inches.

ENGINES.—Two sets of compound surface condensing engines, with cylinders 11½ in. by 22 in. by 14 in. stroke. Separate condensers.

BOILER.—One cylindrical, multitubular, marine type boiler. Length 10 feet 6 inches. Diameter 10 feet 0 inch.

Working pressure 130 lbs. per square inch.

Inspecting orders and further particulars may be had from the undersigned.

A launch will leave Blake Pier at 11.30 A.M. on day of sale to convey intending purchasers.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 12th, 1919. [558

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions from THE HON. MR. C. G. ALABASTER, O.B.E., to sell by Public Auction,

On SATURDAY,

April 26th, 1919, commencing 2.15 P.M., at his residence, No. 60, the Peak,

THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

&c., &c., &c.,

therein contained,

Comprising:—

HALL—Mirror-back hallstand, Blackwood lounge chairs and table, Wall hangings, &c.

DRAWING ROOM—Large Chesterfield sofa and arm-chairs, Long Blackwood side table, Curio stands, &c., Pictures and Engravings, Brass fender and fire brasses, Brass reading lamps, Cushions, Curtains, Carpet, &c.

DINING ROOM—Stained teakwood suite comprising buffet, Extension dining table, Leather seated chairs, cabinets, Card table, &c., Glass and crockery ware.

BEDROOM—Mahogany stained teakwood suite comprising—Twin beds (hair mattress), Large toilet table (oval mirror), Wardrobes, Washstands, Toilet crockery, &c., Double and Single Bedsteads, Nursery Fire Guard, Cupboards and Zinc-lined Blanket Box, large Dolls' House, &c., Pantry, Kitchen and Bathroom Utensils, Electric Fittings and variety of Pot Plants.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view from April 23th at 2 P.M.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 19th, 1919. [661

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CHAKSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by April 21st, at Noon will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, April 14th, 1919. [640

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KWONGSANG"

having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by April 21st, at Noon will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival; otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, April 15th, 1919. [642

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"NAMSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by April 22nd, at Noon will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Hongkong, April 15th, 1918 [643

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ECUADOR" VOY 12-OUT.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit, signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on April 22nd, 1919.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after April 23rd, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, April 16th, 1919. [649

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"YATSHING,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited whence, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd April at Noon, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, April 17th, 1919. [657

## STAINER'S "CRUCIFIXION."

### ORATORIO AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

The rendering of Stainer's well-known sacred oratorio, "The Crucifixion," by a combined choir of 77 voices, at St. John's Cathedral, on Good Friday, hardly came up to the high expectations of some, in spite of the fact that the work contained much easier music than either "Elijah" or "The Messiah," both of which have been sung in the Cathedral in past years. The Church was crowded. The collection taken at the close of the Service amounted to $317.

When the congregation was assembling Mr. J. W. White performed four pieces at the organ. Unfortunately, Faulkes' *Funeral March* and Harwood's *Requiem Aeternam* lost some of their solemnity, because of the noise which prevailed.

The opening piece "And they came to a place called Gethsemane" was rendered by the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, who modulated his voice well in singing this very plaintive air. He was followed by Mr. Bewley Bird, who undertook the greater part of the baritone solos. In the next recitative, Mr. Bird, who has a good bass voice, took the passage meant for a baritone. The allegro movement for tenor solo was well suited to Mr. A. E. Paine's clear voice. The bass response "Art Thou the Christ?" was well rendered by Mr. H. J. E. Jones, though his words might have been enunciated a little more distinctly. That Mr. White had given careful attention to the training of the chorus was plain from the manner in which the full choir rendered the procession to Calvary, with a grand *finale* in "Fling wide the gates." The leads in all the voices were really good, although the general effect would have been even better if the contraltos had been stronger. After another short piece by Mr. Claud Severn, "How sweet is the grace," in which he was heard to greater advantage, Mr. Bird sang "And when they were come." When Mrs. Molière Johnstone took the soprano solo in the "Cross of Jesus" the congregation hung on her words. Mrs. Johnstone, in "Elijah" last year, gave an almost perfect interpretation of the part allotted to her. After "He made Himself" by Mr. Bird came Mr. Paine's solo "King ever glorious." The piece lost nothing in sweetness of expression, but for the majestic *finale* a more robust tenor would have been heard to better advantage. The double quartette "God so loved the world" was well rendered, except that the contraltos and tenors were not well balanced. When the full chorus came in the effect was all that could be desired, the piece being a familiar one to most of the choir. The duet "Love divine, all love excelling," although not forming part of "The Crucifixion," was introduced, and in it Miss L. White and Mr. Paine reached a standard which it would be very hard to beat in Hongkong. The voices blended so perfectly, and with such clearness did Mr. Paine's notes in the higher register reach all the corners of the building that the item was rightly considered the gem of the evening. The hymn "Litany of the Passion" was sung by the full choir. It was a pity that, as a soloist, Mrs. Otto Kong Sing was given so little to do, for she has a very natural and sweet voice, and her interpretation of the words of Intercession was very appealing. Mrs. Johnstone, Mrs. Kong Sing and Miss White would have been heard to great advantage if they had been allotted some piece in the nature of a trio, for the last-named has a most charming and tender voice which would have balanced with Mrs. Johnstone's powerful soprano. The short recitative "Father, forgive" might have been more softly rendered by the tenors and basses, in comparison with the soloist, Mr. Severn, who rendered his small phrase "Then said Jesus" in the manner intended by the composer. A body of voices, however great in number, can, with a little attention, produce the most pianissimo effect, but, as it was, the meaning of the very solemn words of "Father, forgive," was certainly lost. The duet "So Thou liftest Thy Divine petition," by Messrs. G. Davis and H. J. E. Jones, was aptly divided, as both the voices were well balanced and the tone was good, though, once again, the enunciation of the words by the bass was faulty. In the "Mystery of Intercession," by the full choir and semi-chorus, which sounded well, it was made evident that the semi-chorus work should have been given to other promising voices in the large choir, instead of using the services of the same individual voices that had been entrusted with all the solo and duet parts up to that time. The recitative "And one of the malefactors," by Messrs. Bewley Bird, S. Hamer and H. J. T. Jones, went well. The hymn "I adore Thee" contained one verse exquisitely rendered as a solo by Miss L. White. "When Jesus therefore saw His Mother" was well interpreted by the tenors and basses, with Messrs. A. E. Paine and H. J. E. Jones in leading parts. The most difficult chorus movement of the oratorio, "The appeal of the Crucified," with the climax "Crucify" was exceedingly well sung by the chorus, the sopranos, especially, being heard to advantage. "It is finished," by Mr. Severn, was very sympathetically rendered. The oratorio concluded with the familiar hymn "All for Jesus."

Those who took part were as follows:—

SOLOISTS.—Mrs. Molière Johnstone, Miss L. White, Mrs. O. Kong Sing, Mr. C. Bewley Bird, Mr. A. E. Paine and the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn.

*(Continued at foot of next column.)*

SEMI-CHORUS.—Mrs. Goldsmith, Mr. G. Davis, Mr. J. E. Hunt, S. Hamer, Mr. H. J. E. Jones, Mr. S. Rollett, and the soloists.

CHORUS.—Mesdames H. Bunje, W. T. Edwards, F. A. Mackintosh, C. Miller, G. L. Platt, C. C. Stark, W. Whinfield, Young, D. M. Goodall, C. C. Hickling, W. Lyle, Stubbings, the Misses Cress, Elliott, Goggin, Goodall, Griffin, L. Haines, Holloway, Jack, B. Jennings, L. Lintott, D. May, R. Mitchell, Morris, R. Mow Fung, L. Neave, Peterson, J. Rodger, F. Rosser, Sells, Stubbings, and Roberts, Masters Brown, Holloway, Martin, Offord, Philips, Rollit, Smith, Whinfield, and Young, the Rev. C. B. Sham, Lieut. J. Bryant, Messrs. H. H. George, D. M. Goodall, T. H. Hitt, R. H. Jewsbury, G. E. Longyear, A. W. Matthews, Pearce, G. I. Platt, V. Stannard, F. Schnopel, W. Whinfield, E. T. Crocker, W. H. Edmonds, H. E. Goldsmith, G. H. Haskett, S. Paul, G. H. Piercy, Hazel Smith, and F. Wain.

## COMPANY REPORT.

### SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

The profit on working account during, 1918, amounted to Tls. 233,558.34 as compared with Tls. 330,894.20 for 1917, a decrease of Tls. 97,335.86.

The net profit for the year was Tls. 189,306.91 against Tls. 280,288.13 a decrease of Tls. 90,981.22.

The balance at credit of profit and loss account, including the sum of Tls. 26,103.03 carried forward after appropriation of the profits of 1917, and payment of bonus to Foreign Staff as authorised, amounts to Tls. 215,409.94, of which sum the directors recommend appropriation as follow:—

| | Tls. | Tls. |
|---|---|---|
| To pay a dividend for the year 1918, on 24,000 shares at 5 per cent., Tls 2.50 per share | | 60,000.00 |
| To write off for depreciation of land and buildings | 4,076.35 | |
| To write off for depreciation of manufacturing plant | 134,792.36 | |
| To write off for depreciation of furniture | 973.44 | |
| | | 139,842.15 |
| To carry forward to new account | | 15,567.79 |
| | | Tls. 215,409.94 |

## FOR USE IN TRIAD SOCIETY FIGHTS.

### CHINESE IN POSSESSION OF A REVOLVER.

Ah the Magistracy, on Saturday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a revolver.

Defendant was arrested on April 13th and, when searched, a loaded revolver was found tied to his waist. His defence was that he had been hired by a Chinese to carry the revolver. The Police tried to discover the second man but failed.

Sergt. Fallon said the revolver was not intended for use in armed robberies, but for use in fights in connection with Triad Societies.

Mr. Lindsell sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour.

## ALLEGED THEFT FROM THE WHARF AND GODOWN CO.

At the Magistracy, on Saturday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, the master of a lighter and his brother were charged with stealing seven bags of saltpetre, valued at $500, belonging to the Wharf and Godown Co. An Indian watchman was charged with aiding and abetting the offence.

Mr. A. E. Hall appeared for the defence.

Inspector Gordon stated that the lighter was engaged to take delivery of a cargo of saltpetre from the *Kwongsang*. Whilst the tallyman was engaged in tallying the bags the defendants, it was alleged, managed to shift the bags and manipulate the tally sticks in such a manner as to evade suspicion. During the night a sampan was seen removing some bags from the lighter, and these, later, were found to contain the missing saltpetre.

The case was remanded till to-morrow.

## OPIUM SMUGGLING.

At the Magistracy, on Saturday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 13 taels of opium.

Defendant was arrested at Yaumati Station, and the opium was found tied round his leg.

Mr. Lindsell fined defendant $1,000, with the alternative of six months' hard labour.

Three Chinese women were charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of non-Government opium.

Inspector Wildin arrested the women at a boarding-house in Connaught Road.

Two of the women were fined $1,000 each, and the third was fined $400.

## JUVENILE SOCIETY.

### SIXTH ANNUAL ATHLETIC MEET.

A pleasant afternoon was spent on Saturday by the children of the local Portuguese community, when the Juvenile Society—an organization which aims at promoting the physical and moral development of Portuguese children—held its sixth annual athletic meeting at the Race Course. There were over three hundred happy boys and girls, who, when not participating in any of the events, lined the railings and cheered their friends. Amongst the adults present was Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa, Consul for Portugal. The Committee, who made the arrangements, drew up a long programme of 22 events, and over 97 competitors entered. Keen enthusiasm was displayed, and some excellent finishes were witnessed. The half-mile race, (open) was won by F. Rodrigues after a hard struggle with J. Ribeiro, who took second place. The mile bicycle race, also, was well contested. In the 100 yards race for boys between 6 and 10 years, there were three dead-heats. The event had to be run off three times and was eventually won by B. Gosano. Two amusing events were the Ladies' nomination race and the centipede race. In the former the competitors were adults of both sexes and had to range themselves opposite each other. Each gentleman then ran with a candle to the opposite lady, who lit it, and the competitor who reached the winning-post first with the candle lighted was awarded the prize. F. L. Silva, who was nominated by Miss Cruz, won and B. Marques, nominated by Miss Perera, came next. The centipede race between teams representing Hongkong and Kowloon was won by the former. The competitors had to get cross-wise over a pole and "frog-march" to the winning-post. At the conclusion, the prizes were distributed by Miss Evelina da Rocha, who was, in turn, presented with a bouquet of flowers by Mr. D. C. Baptista, President of the Club.

THE RESULTS.

The following were the results of the sports:—

100 yds. flat race (handicap):—1, J Silva; 2, N. Braga.

100 yds. race (girls): 1, M. Cruz; 2, L. Barros.

100 yds. flat race (handicap):—1, R. Gosano; 2, R. Marques.

220 yds. flat race.—1, J. Ribeiro; 2, A Silva.

Half-mile bicycle race:—1, Leo d'Almada, jun.; 2, L. Rocha.

50 yds. flat race:—1, L. Silva; 2, P. Botelho.

440 yds. (handicap):—1, F. Rodrigues; 2, F. M. da Silva.

100 yds. flat race (girls):—1, Aida Clivero; 2, Maria Leite.

120 yds. flat race:—1, E. Alves; 2, J Figueiredo.

100 yds. race (girls):—1, C. Botelho; 2, C. Ribeiro.

Three-quarter-mile bicycle race:—1, F R. Perera; 2, Leo d'Almada, jun.

50 yds. flat race:—1, H. Osmund; 2, L Ozorio.

Three-legged race:—1, M. Silva and R Ribeiro; 2, G. Pinna and C. Cunha.

Ladies' nomination race:—1, L. Silva; 2, F. Marques; 3, D. A. Remedios.

50 yds. race:—1, L. Botelho; 2, A Noronha; 3, L. Barros; 4, C. Ozorio.

Half-mile race:—1, F. Rodrigues; 2, J Ribeiro; 3, M. Silva.

Sack race:—1, B. Gosano; 2, G. Noronha.

One-mile bicycle race:—1, L. Rocha; 2, A. Silva Netto.

Team race:—1, G. Ribeiro, E. Silva, L. M. Remedios, C. Remedios, C. Cunha, and Carlos Silva.

Centipede race:—Hongkong.

Visitors' race:—1, D. Lopes; 2, J. A. Law.

Consolation race:—1, E. McDougall; 2, L. Ribeiro.

The officials were as follows:—President—Mr. D. C. Baptista.

Working Committee:—Mr. M. F. Baptista, Mr. J. M. Vieira, Mr. F. J. Noronha, Mr. H. F. Rozario, Mr. C. da Silva, Mr. F. A. V. Ribeiro, Mr. F. L. da Silva, Mr. C. O. Baptista, Mr. A. M. O. Remedios, Mr. J. F. Castro, Mr. L. Noronha, Mr. A. V. Barros, Mr. A. F. Baptista, Mr. S. A. Marcal, Mr. A. F. Remedios, and Mr. V. F. d'Azevedo. Referee—Mr. C. M. S. Alves. Starter—Mr. A. J. V. Ribeiro. Handicappers:—Mr. T. A. Carvalho, Mr. D. C. Baptista, Mr. F. L. da Silva, Mr. P. A. Yvanovich, Mr. S. A. Marcal, and Mr. A. V. Barros. Judges—Mr. Edward Noronha, Dr. F. M. Graca Ozorio, Mr. J. C. Barretto, Mr. J. D. Osmund, Mr. E. J. de Figueiredo, Mr. V. F. V. Ribeiro, Mr. P. Botelho, Mr. F. E. de Carvalho, Mr. A. F. Silva-Netto, Mr. A. C. Botelho, Mr. M. A. de Figueiredo, Mr. J. M. V. Remedios, and Mr. P. A. Xavier. Hon. Treasurer—Mr. A. J. V. Ribeiro. Hon. Secretaries—Mr. G. P. da Cruz, and Mr. T. A. Carvalho.

## WILL THEY LEARN THE LESSON?

Mr. S. Morrison, secretary to the London Labour Party, in an L.C.C. election article in the Woolwich *Pioneer*, quotes a letter to the Scotish Labour weekly, *Forward* written by a Clyde striker. The communication declares:—

"I was a striker, loyal to my class; but I have figured it out that 60,000 strikers earning on an average £3 a week and out for three weeks sacrificed £540,000. It would have financed a daily paper that would have got us the forty-hour week. It would have put sense into thousands of heads where sense is not. It would have made the workers of Scotland class-conscious, and there would have been enough money left over to finance every parliamentary fight, educational fight, and municipal fight for a long time."

Mr. Morrison's comment is: "This is also true of London. Let workmen learn the lesson, . . . ."


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| TUESDAY, APRIL 29TH. | THE THRILLING CANADIAN DRAMA "TIGER'S CUB." TIGER'S CUB . . . DORIS PHILLIPS. |
| WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30TH. | STANLEY HOUGHTON'S BRILLIANT COMEDY "THE YOUNGER GENERATION." |
| THURSDAY, MAY 1ST. | WALTER HOWARD'S ROMANTIC DRAMA "THE STORY OF THE ROSARY." |
| FRIDAY, MAY 2ND. | THE SCREAMING LONDON FARCE "A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF." |
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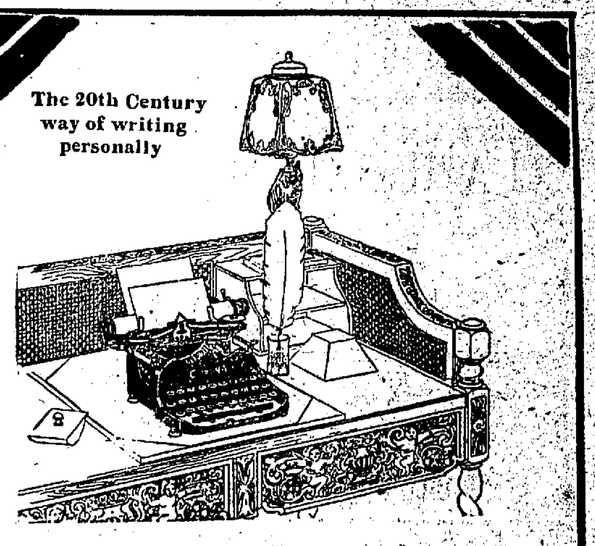
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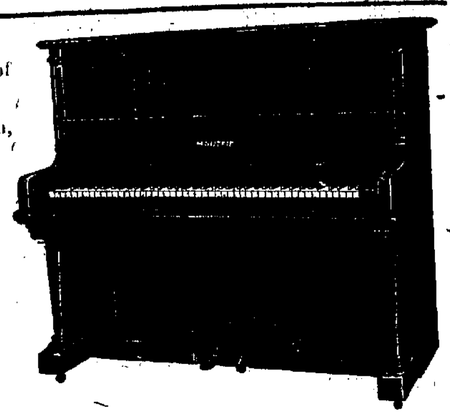
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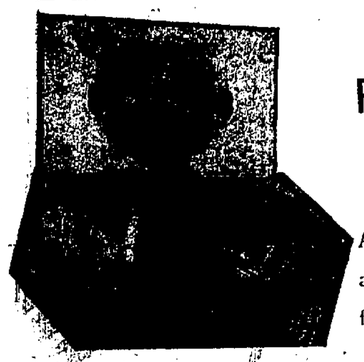
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9.15 FRIDAY, APRIL 25th, 9.15

# THE GRAND PANTOMIME

# ALADDIN

5.15 Matinee, Saturday, April 26th, 5.15

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MATINEE, Children Half Price, Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price.

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## EASTER SERVICES IN HONGKONG.

### AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

The various churches in the Colony were well filled at the different services yesterday Easter Sunday. St. John's Cathedral was crowded to its utmost capacity at the Choral Eucharist, matins, and evensong. The sacred edifice had been chastely decorated for the occasion and presented a festive appearance. Those responsible for the decorations were Mrs. Beavis, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Wakeman, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Black, Mrs Butlin, Miss Moxon, Mrs. Thursby Pelham, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Ventris, Mrs. Bevington, Mrs. Bowley and Mrs. Myburgh.

The Bishop was the celebrant at the Communion service, being assisted by the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle, chaplain. At the 11 o'clock service special hymns were sung and Psalms chanted. There was a children's service in the evening.

The offerings at the services yesterday amounted to about $300.

The Bishop, preaching at the morning service from the text:

"With great power gave the apostles witness of the resurrection of the Lord Jesus." (Acts c. 4 v. 33) said:—The clergy are sometimes asked to recommend books on religious subjects and they gladly do so whenever possible, but an impossible request was made some time ago. A Bishop was asked to suggest a book on the resurrection of Christ "which must be conclusive, short and cheap." Deep religious subjects are not to be proved to the intellect like mathematical problems. They presuppose the right attitude of soul. It is with the heart as well as with the head that such a subject as the Resurrection of Christ must be apprehended. But I can recommend a book on the subject written long ago by a medical man. It is short, you can read it through in an hour or two; it is cheap, you can buy it at the Bible Depôt for a few cents; and it is conclusive to the devout. It is called "The Acts of the Apostles." This book, from beginning to end, asserts or assumes the fact of Christ's Resurrection. It is on every page. The Apostles preached many sermons in many places, they always chose the same text: "God raised Jesus from the dead." Great results followed their conviction of this fact, results which should have their parallel with us to-day if our convictions were decisive.

1. It settled all their doubts—there is a ring of certitude about all their witness; their trumpet gave no uncertain sound. Jesus is the divine Son of God. The same Jesus who was crucified on Calvary is now alive and able to save all men. The crucifix with a figure of a dead Christ is an inadequate emblem of Apostolic Christianity. The empty cross, perhaps, surmounted by a crown is better. To-day the world needs to hear from the Christian Church the same note of certainty. Perhaps we can best get it back by studying, in a prayerful spirit, the attitude of those disciples, for it is certain that the conviction that Christ had risen made them change the Jewish Sabbath to the Lord's Day, observe a weekly Eucharist, and so witness that thousands of people in Jerusalem itself became believers in their crucified Lord.

2. It empowered them to deal with sin. Their preaching and teaching never pandered to the tastes of their hearers. "Because Jesus is raised and is coming again in judgment—repent" was their cry. They said He had been raised to bless men by turning them away from their iniquities. Candidates for baptism had to be greatly in earnest, and lying and deceit were punished with death. Some people fondly imagine we have done with sin. Men objected to the title of the National Mission as a Mission of Repentance, as if England had nothing to repent of. If we get back Apostolic Christianity it will bring conviction of sin as guilt in the sight of a righteous and sovereign God.

3. The fact of the Resurrection united the believers in one brotherhood and fellowship; they were of one heart and soul. The Holy Communion was a sacrament of real fellowship with their Lord and with one another, and none, save the excommunicated, thought of absenting themselves. We have at last discovered the lack of this fellowship in the Church of England. The report of the Archbishops' Committee on Evangelistic work says: "The lack of fellowship within the Church is at once a cause of stumbling to those without and a source of weakness to those within. . . . The idea of the Church as a 'fellowship' is almost non-existent. Men do not see in the Church a brotherhood where those who worship together regard themselves as belonging to one family in Christ. . . . There is a widespread impression that the Church is the Church of a class, of Capital rather than Labour . . . and there are questions of Church administration, such as the pew-rent system, which many feel to be one of the greatest hindrances to Church attendance." We must resolutely face these alleged hindrances to fellowship so far as they apply to Hongkong. If dealt with in a right spirit we need not fear loss of revenue, but, even if such were involved, better a poor church with Christian fellowship for all classes than a rich one without it. Further, we must do all in our power to promote fellowship with all who serve our Lord, whether they belong to our fold or not. I hope when the time comes for the celebration of the looked-for Declaration of Peace Christians in this Colony will unite in praise to God. I should like to see Roman Catholics and Protestants, Episcopalians and Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists, Anglicans and Congregationalists, and all other Christians, joining their voices in one grand chorus of praise to God and thus preparing an atmosphere for the consideration of great questions of Unity and Reunion.

4. The Resurrection of Christ took away all fear of death, and answered their yearnings concerning their beloved dead. St. Stephen cheerfully laid down his life because he saw Jesus standing at the right hand of God. St. Peter slept calmly on the eve of what he believed to be his day of execution. St. Paul said "to depart was to be with Christ, which was far better." To them all, Christ had brought life and immortality to light. People who realise this will not seek help from spiritualism. There is far more comfort in "the Communion of Saints" in Christ than in any messages through mediums and table movings that some speak of. By all means let the Society for Psychical Research tell us all it can, and no doubt we have much to learn about the sub-conscious mind and telepathy, but never suppose these things can bring us any nearer our dead than they are in Christ. As we think of some dear one passed hence we say:

"Death doth hide but not divide
Thou art but on Christ's other side
Thou art with Christ and Christ's with me
In Christ united still are we."

5. The Resurrection of Christ enabled them to revolutionize the world's thought. They were spoken of in Acts 17.6. as "the men who had turned the world upside down." Their teaching and influence were revolutionary; they really ran counter to the world's accepted ideas. Here is a sense in which the world needs to be turned upside down to-day. We must not be so much on the defensive; there is no need to apologise for Christianity; we must be far more aggressive. These are some of the results of a conviction that Christ is alive and with His Church. If these results are to obtain to-day it means that all members of our Church must take their churchmanship much more seriously. A Sunday Scholar was once asked if his father counted himself a Christian. "Yes," was the reply, "but he does not do much on it." If that may be said of any of you, or if any of you in this vast congregation to-day do not intend to do any more in your religion till, say, next Christmas, forgive me if I frankly say that such a meagre religion is very little good to you, a source of weakness to the Church, and a dishonour to our Lord Who died and rose again that you might live not unto yourselves but unto Him.

The Christians of the first century also believed that the risen Lord would come again to judge the living and the dead. It would be well if faith in that article of our creed was also revived, however we may differ in our interpretation of the prophecies concerning the manner. When the Son of Man comes will He find faith on the earth?

### AT THE UNION CHURCH.

The Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie preached an impressive sermon at the Union Church, yesterday morning. Madonna lilies and arum lilies had been effectively arranged in front of the pulpit. The singing was bright, the choir rendering an Easter anthem in excellent style.

Taking as his text "Break forth into joy, ye waste places of Jerusalem, for the Lord hath comforted his people, He hath redeemed Jerusalem" (Isaiah 52, 9), the Rev. Mr. Maconachie, said:—

On December 11th, 1917, men literally wept for joy in the streets of Jerusalem. Some of them were Christians, some were Jews, many were Mussulmans, but all alike were moved beyond restraint as General Allenby entered, unostentatiously and on foot, by the Jaffa gate. The Sheikh in charge of the Mosque of Omar cried out, "Praise Allah! the British have come. Now we can live in peace and tranquillity. Our sufferings are at an end." The long-drawn strain was over, and in the transport of relief only such words as those of my text and those round about it would fit the occasion. "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, who publisheth peace, who bringeth good tidings, who published salvation, who saith unto Zion: Thy God reigneth." The waste places lie waste no longer. The age-long tale of oppression has reached its close. The city whose name is Peace will bear its name no longer as the satire of the centuries: "The Lord hath made bare His holy arm in the eyes of all the nations; yea, all the ends of the earth shall see the salvation of our God."

The ruined foundation wall which is all that remains of Jerusalem's glorious temple has been known for many a generation as "the wailing place of the Jews." There, at certain sacred seasons, pious sons of the Covenant have been used to lament and abase themselves for the lost liberties of Zion, and pray for the time when her warfare should be accomplished and her iniquity pardoned. To-day, we are told that the wailing place is deserted. The Jew is about to go back to his native home. Not in proud exclusiveness as once he might have wished but in a partnership of peace, side by side with others, to whom also the place is holy ground. The harp which hung so long upon the willows will be taken down and re-strung. No longer more will the virgin daughter of Zion sit in the dust.

Under whatever political oversight or arrangement it is as certain as any such thing can be, the chosen race, though still dispersed throughout the wide world, is no longer to be without home and centre. No longer will it be a cruel irony to call for the songs of Zion as was done of the ancient captives beside the towers of Babylon. "The Lord's song" will be sung, not as with choking throat "in a strange land," but as the spontaneous outbreak of a home-coming to be kept with music and dancing.

"Break forth into joy"—repeatedly in the latter section of Isaiah the expression occurs, and always because God has visited and redeemed His people. It is as the bursting of waters long pent up, joy which cannot be restrained, praise which nothing can keep back. The teller of good tidings needs no band of music to rouse attention and stir up mirth. All he need do is "get him up into the high mountains and lift up his voice with strength." The chorus will break out of itself the moment men have wiped from their eyes the tears of joy. How useless it is exhorting people to be happy; how impossible to keep the joy from breaking out if you give them something to be happy about! The joy which does not break forth of itself is but an imitation affair, and blunts itself against the hard surface of life like the sham diamond used for glass-cutting.

We heard, I remember, shortly before the war, about leagues or societies, or whatever they were called, of men who banded themselves together to be "optimists" and spread optimism. They were to smile, to wear buttonholes; they were to affirm and believe that things were going famously; that they were well, that they were getting on; that everything was well and everybody getting on, and they were to keep that up no matter what the state of the markets or the weather or anything else. A kind of "Christian Science" principle applied to business it seemed to be, an attempt to escape from the truth by spreading the illusion that whatever is disagreeable is illusion. However, when things are wrong you do not put them right by exploiting human gullibility, and if everything was all right there would be no need of Societies to say so. "As one that taketh off a garment in cold weather," says Solomon, "so is he that singeth songs to a heavy heart."

"Sing together, ye waste places of Jerusalem," you are not really waste at all, you are covered with flocks and fields and farmsteads nay, that is not the way in which the Lord comforts Jerusalem. There has come to us in God's goodness another happy Christian Easter-tide, the gladdest and most praiseful of all the festivals of the Church. If we realise at all what it means, we shall find ourselves breaking forth into joy as the Christian lyrists have done from the very first. You need sigh for neither Jubal's lyre nor David's harp nor the voice of a prima donna. Your own resources will do.

A year ago one cannot but recall that anniversary—the season fell earlier. Easter Sunday was the last day of March, and it found us in parlous case in respect of the great struggle then afoot, which was entering on its darkest phase. The great German drive was well begun; the enemy's forces, concentrated for a final effort, and, as we know now, outnumbering our own, were pressing our armies back in a desperate attempt to break the line, and it looked at times as though they would succeed. Who can ever forget the grim darkness of that time and the weeks just after it, when the road to Paris was in danger and the Channel ports seemed a possible prey? It seemed the very hour of the power of darkness. "Darkest just before the dawn"—the old saying proved true, but the dawn was slow and our hearts were heavy.

I think we ought to recall that time, for we experienced a deliverance whose magnitude and whose significance in the history of mankind will stand out greater and more impressive as future generations look back on it. The dawn was slow, but it came at length, and finally as the year was verging to its close came the consummation, sooner than we could have looked for, and more complete. The news of the Armistice reached us, and nobody had to summon his neighbour to rejoice. The joy broke forth; nothing could have kept it back, indeed, what had happened might have caused the tongue of the dumb to sing and the lame man to leap as an hart. Men found themselves praising God who thought they had forgotten the way, calling upon the whole world round to join them, just as the prophet did of old, "Sing, O ye heavens, for the Lord hath done it; shout, ye lower parts of the earth; break forth into singing, ye mountains, O forest and every tree therein." That was true joy, real praise, genuine, spontaneous thanksgiving which broke from hearts that had been within sight of breaking for sorrow and distress.

We are to have "peace celebrations" of a formal kind one of these days when formal peace is signed. They will be premeditated and organised in a deliberate effort to do something "worthy of the Colony." I wish them well, but we shall do nothing more worthy than was done on those few surprising days before stocks of bunting and lanterns could be laid in, or Committees got together, but when relief and thankfulness carried all hearts out and upward in a mighty flood. The joy was there, and it had to break forth; for once we phlegmatic islanders lost ourselves in excitement and enthusiasm, and forgot to be ashamed either of our laughter or our tears.

Now, if we turn to the story of the first Christian Easter day and of the years which followed as it is recounted in the New Testament, we find ourselves in the presence of a joy which cannot be restrained. "Then were the disciples glad when they saw the Lord," is the reserved under-statement by St. Paul of the first disciples' feelings when first Jesus came and stood in the midst and spoke peace to them. St. Luke comes nearer the mark when he says they "disbelieved for joy." Of course they did: what other could they do? The thing had come to pass which had been too good to be true, and the artlessness of the historian comes out in his recording it.

You see God's good tidings in Christianity confront men with these two alternatives, either too good to be true or so good that they cannot be true. That is what His grace of restoration and redemption is, and everything depends on how you and I choose to take it. For my part I choose the second alternative. I have once glimpsed its transcendent, its incredible affirmation that God was in Christ and I hold, with both heart and mind, that it is too good not to be true. If it is not true then some man or men must have imagined a better thing than God has done, and it is quite beyond me to believe that. Let me be glad because when I see the Lord, when faith and reason unite to say that the thing which might be must be, and let my doubts disappear as bats do when the sun shines.

The joy of the Lord simply brims over in the earliest Church. Life abundant had come among those people, and had made them glad, in spite of all there was to be troubled about, and there was plenty. It seems to be thought that Christians nowadays are people who have taken a vow never to smile again, but in those earliest days we are told that men were continually in the temple praising God. Nowadays we go around with well-meant protestations that it is possible to be happy though one be a Christian. But those first believers did not need to tell that they were happy. People saw that much without being told, and it set them asking questions. They had their controversies in those early days, occasionally quite sharp. But we do not hear of controversies about instrumental music in the Churches. I think they would have been greatly surprised by anything of the kind, because they were so full of the real thing that it did not matter. If they had skilled players I have no doubt they employed their talents; but if not they would never be at a loss.

A man told me one Sunday not long ago that although the electric current had failed, and the organ could not be blown, it had been worth while coming to Church! I took that well, as it was meant, and I shall do the same if some other person, of a different taste, should tell me it has been worth while coming in spite of the organ. "Awake, psaltery and harp," cries the soul breaking forth into joy, "I myself will awake right early." The psalmist who said that knew that the "I myself" part of it was the essential one. What is the good of a live psaltery and a sleepy psalmist, a ready harp and a drawly singer? A beautiful organ and a congregation that comes to Church by fits and starts. "Right early" is the hour to awake, when your heart is breaking forth into joy. Did you need an alarm clock on you wedding morning? I fancy not, and if the bride was late at Church it was doubtless mere convention.

We read of disciples once "sleeping for sorrow," but no one ever yet overslept himself for joy. And, however early you are a foot you will never fail to find that God has been before-hand with you, "pre-evented" you with His goodness. I cannot imagine you will ever get ahead of Him with your anticipations. The story of the first Easter day begin before very dawn, Devout followers made their way to the Master's tomb with spices for the embalming, "early, while it was yet dark." But heavenly attendants had been there before them; the stone was rolled aside, the tomb was empty, their mourning was turned into joy, and they departed eagerly to spread the tidings which were too good be true, so good that it could not but be true, and which has ever since been heartening sorrow stricken, sluggish-hearted men and women to hope for "newness of life in Christ Jesus," with a new song in their mouth, "O grave where is thy victory?"

The Lord hath comforted His people. He hath redeemed Jerusalem, in a world-wide sense of which the transformation of the wailing-place in old Jerusalem is but a symbol. He calls us into joy, not a worked-up, organised, make-believe brand of over-protesting optimism, lasting only as long as it can keep blinkers on its eyes, but the enduring hope which radiates from the Cross, the victory which is won in a life and death contest with evil, open eyed and at closest quarters.

And I think every Christian soul will say "Amen" if I say that on this Easter Day of 1919, of all that have ever dawned, it becomes us to raise our songs and triumphs high, for the history of the year between this Easter and last is without moral meaning if it is not a confirmation as plain and large as history can write it of the truth that power belongeth unto God and God only, and that His purpose of good toward the children of men is not to be frustrated by all the embattled hosts of hell. We can take on our life to-day the triumph songs of the early Christians and feel that their strong imagery of speech and symbol, which had been wearing thin in an easy-going world, has been re-stamped as reality before our very eyes. Seeing these things in the great world what man shall despair of them in his own life and soul?

## TRADE REPORT.

### EXPORT.

SUGAR.—The sugar situation has steadily improved during the past four months, and the progress made has been at a rate that was not considered probable, or even possible, prior to the signing of the Armistice in Europe. The Java crop is below the average of recent years and is now estimated at 22,500,000 piculs. Of this, the amount sold to date is approximately 9,000,000 piculs. In China markets, however, owing to keen Japanese competition, the selling prices are not so good as they ought to be. The same cut-throat competition has demoralized the Argentine market, which, otherwise, should be in a very healthy condition.

RICE.—European markets are still buying through Government channels, but, judging by inquiries now being received, we believe that in some countries business will soon be done with buyers direct.

The U.S. markets have been quiet during the entire month, with the exception of some business done with Cuba.

The West Coast of South America is still well supplied, but we are of opinion that as soon as freights come down to a parity with Pacific coastal freight rates business will be possible from China. The closing quotations are:—Siam Garden, $9.20; Siam Straight, $9; Siam Usual, $8.40; Saigon Round, $8.50; Saigon Long, $8.20; Packling none obtainable.

PEANUTS.—No change.

PEANUT OIL.—No. 1 at $20 and No. 2 at $19.50, without business.

CASSIA.—Saigon 2/6/10 assortment is wanted at $43.50.

CASSIA OIL.—75/80 per cent. at $228; 80/85 per cent. at $238.

ANISEED OIL.—15 degrees is offering at $102.

TEA OIL.—$13.25 is being asked by dealers.

WOOD OIL.—Even at $10.75 there is no business.

TIN.—The quotations are unchanged.

LARD continues firm. Good brands fetch $36 for July shipment.

GALLNUTS.—$40.50 nominal.

STAR-ANISEED.—Dealers want $25 for prompt delivery.

HIDES.—Cows, 8½ lbs. at $35; and buffalo, 16/40 lbs. at $67 are in good demand.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

## POLICE AND PEDESTRIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR, May I enquire if there is any Ordinance relating to crossing the roads? There was a case the other day in which a gentleman crossed the road from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s office to the Hongkong Hotel and was arrested as a criminal, by a constable, and fined by the Magistrate. If such an order is in force we must fly in the air to cross from one street into the other.

Even suppose the constable had such instructions he should not arrest anyone brutally and ignominiously, but ask for the persons address and summon him: that is the proper course. It appears that some constables are abusing their power and treating people too roughly, which they have no right to do. This is an important point, and the constables ought to be warned. I myself had a very rough push from one of these guardians of the peace in crossing Pedder Street to Queen's Road. It was a pity I did not take his number owing to the fact that I was in great haste to go to office, otherwise I would surely summon this entity for assault. Yours, etc.,

A VICTIM.

Hongkong, April 19th, 1919.

[We agree thoroughly with our correspondent. It is an old maxim that "the pedestrian has the first right to the road," and we think the Police would have some difficulty in convincing the Supreme Court that he has not any right. If it be an offence to disobey the directions of the Police, it is incumbent on the Police to justify the directions which they give; otherwise we might as well be in Zabern.—ED., *H.D.P.*

## THE POLICE RESERVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR, May I be allowed a space in your columns to refer to the last Police Reserve Order, whereby all Police Reserve Duties, with the exception of the Search Supervising Squad and the Mounted Patrols, are discontinued from the 18th inst.

The effect of this order on the Search Supervisors, composed mostly of members of the British Sections, is both unreasonable and unfair; for, by reason of it, 30 to 40 men must carry on doing what they never volunteered to do on joining, whilst approximately 500 of their colleagues are released from their duties.

The order appears all the more unreasonable when it is considered that the Search Supervisors consist mostly of men who joined up voluntarily during the first year of the organization of the force, while a very large number of those who are now released were "roped in" two years later; and, further, that only five Regulars are needed to release them.

Lest it be argued that no Regulars can now be spared for search supervising, I must point out that a number of Regulars have been spared to release the Reserves from the cinema and theatrical duties—duties which cannot for a moment be said to be of such importance as search supervising and which are performed at the *request* of the cinema and theatrical companies, who pay the constables for their services.

It must not, however, be lost sight of that the Police Reserves were formed for the purpose of relieving the Regulars of the strain consequent upon many of them having gone to the Front. Search supervising was not then part of the duties of the Regular Police, but was created by Mr. Jenkin, compulsorily, a long time after the inception of the force without the slightest consideration for those who were "told off" to do the filthiest and most tedious job of the whole force. Verily, it is better to have been a shirker. Is it to be wondered at that the squad is simply seething with discontent?

For how long more are the supervisors to carry on?

Is militarism, which we indirectly assisted to defeat (so we are told) to exist in this Colony over which the Union Jack flies.—Yours, etc.,

DISGUSTED.

Hongkong, April 19th, 1919.

## THE ATTACK ON THE BRITISH CONSUL AT WUCHOW.

### DISTRIBUTION OF THE MONETARY COMPENSATION.

Under the terms of settlement in connection with the assault committed by Chinese soldiers upon His Majesty's Consul at Wuchow and upon the Consular constable on February 20th, the sum of $10,000 was payable by the Kwangsi authorities. His Majesty's Minister at Peking has directed the apportionment of the sum as follows:—

Both Mr. Wyatt-Smith and Mr. Groves with their families have, as a result of their experiences, to proceed Home on leave this year, and the sum of $2,500 and $1,800 are granted to them respectively for their expenses.

A gratuity of $400 is granted to the Consulate writer, Kung Siao-chiang, in consideration of the valuable services rendered by him in connection with the assault.

A gratuity of $150 is granted to the Consulate Tingchai, Siao Kwei-ching, who came to the Consul's and Constable's assistance at the time of the assault and received injuries in consequence thereof.

A gratuity of $150 is granted to Su Ah-muk, a cottager living near-by, who, at great personal risk, endeavoured to persuade the soldiers from continuing the assault.

The remaining $5,000, to be devoted to charitable work in Wuchow, has been divided equally between the Wesleyan Mission Hospital and the Stout Memorial Hospital.

# SIR HENRY MAY'S RESIGNATION.

## DUE TO CONSIDERATIONS OF HEALTH.

### INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The current issue of the *Government Gazette* contains the following interesting correspondence, relative to the retirement of Sir Henry May:—

Government House,
Hongkong, January 31st, 1919.

Dear Sir Henry May,—On the 21st January, I received a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies as follows:

"Greatly regret to inform you that Governor has tendered resignation which I have accepted from end of February with much reluctance and warm thanks for his long and distinguished services. I do not doubt that this feeling will be fully shared by the Colony for which he has done so much.—MILNER."

To which I replied as follows on the 22nd January:

"I have received with very great regret your telegram of January 20th announcing the resignation of the Governor. I propose to move a resolution at an early meeting of both Councils."

I also caused letters to be addressed to the senior Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils and to the Public Press of which I enclose copies.

I also enclose a copy of the proceedings at the joint meeting of both Councils, held on the 25th January. The speeches delivered reflect the general feeling of the community of this Colony. On the eve of what it is hoped will be a period of great development the loss of your wide experience and knowledge will be deeply felt. I desire, on behalf of the Colony, to convey to you, to Lady May, and to the members of your family an expression of sincere regret at your retirement, and of gratitude for the great services that you have rendered.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) CLAUD SEVERN.

Buena Vista Hotel,
Cowichan, Bay, B.C.,
March 9th, 1919.

Dear Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st of January covering copies of telegraphic correspondence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of my resignation of the Governorship of Hongkong, together with copies of the proceedings of a joint meeting of the Executive and Legislative Councils held on the 25th January relating to the same subject.

It is not surprising that you yourself and the Honourable Members of the Councils were, in the circumstances, at a loss to understand the reasons which induced me to ask the Secretary of State so suddenly to relieve me of my duties. I now hasten to inform you that, on the 15th January, I was obliged to send the enclosed telegram to Lord Milner, and that I received the enclosed reply.

I am happy to say that since the attack from which I suffered, my health has gradually improved.

The resolution which you were good enough to move at the meeting of the Councils, and the speeches in which the resolution was supported, have profoundly moved me; and I would ask you to convey to the Honourable Members of the Councils my deep and abiding sense of their warm appreciation of whatever services I have been able to render to the Colony of Hongkong. I value especially the expressions of esteem and affection which they have extended to my wife and to my family.

The sorrow which we feel at parting with Hongkong is, we beg to assure you, wonderfully lightened by the sympathy and appreciation which your letter and its enclosures express.—I have, etc.,

(Sd.) F. H. MAY.

*Copy of telegram sent to Lord Milner on January 15th, 1919.*

On the 10th January I had a slight cerebro-vascular attack affecting the right leg. In doctor's opinion should not risk return to post, especially if pressure of work. On public grounds alone it appears best to tender my resignation with great regret, from such date as you may decide.—MAY."

*Copy of answer received from Lord Milner on January 21st, 1919.*

Have received your telegram 15th January with great regret. In circumstances can only accept your resignation from the end of February with much reluctance and warm thanks for your long and distinguished services. Am informing Hongkong. Sincerely hope that with rest your health will be re-established.

## LAWN TENNIS.

A Garrison Tennis League has been formed to provide the troops in the Station with recreation during the summer months. A Committee meeting was held at the Chaplain's room, Scandal Point, last Thursday, the R.G.A., Manchester Regt., R.A.M.C., and R.E. being represented by Master-Gunner May, R.S.M. Keenan, Sergt. McKechnie and Corpl. Townsend respectively. The Rev. Mr. Bundle, C.F., also, who has kindly undertaken the duties of Hon. Secretary, was present. Master-Gunner May was elected to the Chair. It was decided to ask Lt.-Col. Coles, R.A.O.C., to become President of the League. The following teams applied to join the league and were accepted:—88th Co. R.G.A. (*a*) 88th Co. R.G.A. (*b*), 87th Co. R.G.A., 83rd Co. R.G.A., R.E., Manchester Regiment, R.A.M.C. (*a*), R.A.M.C. (*b*), and the R.A.O.C.

The games will commence the first week in May, the first matches being ballotted for. The following games will be played during the week ending May 3rd:—83rd Co. *v.* 87th Co., 88th Co. (*a*) *v.* R.A.O.C., R.A.M.C. (*a*) *v.* 88th Co. (*b*), Manchesters *v.* R.A.M.C. (*b*).

The matches for the week ending May 10th will be:—88th Co. (*b*) *v.* 83rd Co., R.A.O.C. *v.* Manchesters, R.A.M.C. (*b*) *v.* R.A.M.C. (*a*), R.E. *v.* 88th Co. (*a*).

As most of the teams have only one court at their disposal it was decided that each pair should play nine games only with each pair of the opposing team.

The Committee afterwards proceeded to draw up rules and arrange the remaining fixtures, which will cover May, June, July and August. Four matches will be played each week, or 72 matches in all.

# SPORT.

## CRICKET.

### LEAGUE MATCHES.

### KOWLOON DEFEAT THE MANCHESTERS.

The Kowloon C.C. playing at home on Saturday, against the Manchester Regiment, avenged the defeat they sustained a few weeks previously, thanks mainly to a very meritorious innings by C. J. Stapleton, their crack batsman.

If it had not been for a very sound exhibition of cricket by Lt. Cavanaugh, who scored more than half the total of his side, the Manchesters would have fared very badly indeed. A feature of Cavanaugh's innings was his strong driving to leg. The soldiers tried several new men, at least one of whom, Sergt. Kelly, made a successful *debut*.

The result of the match was placed beyond doubt when Robinson and Stapleton entered into partnership. The Manchesters missed their best bowler, Allan, and Cavanaugh's slow breaks were to the liking of the batsmen. Stapleton brought off some magnificent drives, especially on the off, while Robinson hit out with great freedom. Goodall played polished cricket for 23 runs. Kowloon had scored 164 runs for the loss of wickets when stumps were drawn, and were therefore victors by 58 runs and 4 wickets.

MANCHESTERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cpl. Horrocks, b Overy | 1 |
| Cpl. Deakin, b James | 0 |
| Lt. Cavenaugh, b Blackburn | 58 |
| R.S.M. Keenan, c Taylor, b Overy | 9 |
| Lt.-Col. R. K. Harvey, c and b Overy | 1 |
| Capt. Goode, b Overy | 1 |
| Pte. Filmer, c Stapleton, b Overy | 2 |
| Sgt. Allison, b James | 0 |
| C.S.M. Goodman, c and b James | 2 |
| C.Q.M.S. Smith, b James | 5 |
| Sgt. Kelly, not out | 24 |
| Extras | 3 |
| Total | 106 |

Bowling Analysis.

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| James | 16 | 3 | 46 | 4 |
| Overy | 15 | 3 | 36 | 5 |
| Taylor | 2 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Blackburn | 2 | 0 | 7 | 1 |

KOWLOON.

| | |
|---|---|
| D. M. Goodall, run out | 23 |
| L. J. Blackburn, b Cavenaugh | 0 |
| A. A. Claxton, c Keenan, b Cavenaugh | 11 |
| J. P. Robinson, b Cavenaugh | 44 |
| C. J. Stapleton, not out | 72 |
| C. P. James, b Cavenaugh | 0 |
| J. H. Mead, c Smith, b Goodman | 0 |
| H. H. Tayler, not out | 5 |
| Extras | 9 |
| Total (for 6 wickets) | 164 |

J. D. Birrell, H. Overy, and A. de Sousa, did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lt. Cavenaugh | 15 | 1 | 49 | 4 |
| Cpl. Horrocks | 11 | 2 | 35 | 0 |
| R.S.M. Keenan | 6 | 0 | 36 | 0 |
| C.S.M. Goodman | 6 | 0 | 35 | 1 |

### C.R.C. AND CIVIL SERVICE DRAW.

More than usual interest was evinced in this match, at Causeway Bay, on Saturday, because of the strenuous bid made for this year's League honours by the Civil Service. Contrary to general expectations, the Chinese almost robbed their opponents of their chance of winning the League. The match ended in a draw, and therefore the R.G.A. can now afford to let one of their three remaining matches against the Navy, the R.E. and Kowloon end in a draw. The Civil Service have only to meet the University to complete their League programme. If they win they will have 33 points to their credit while if the R.G.A. should win all their remaining fixtures they will have 36 points.

The Chinese, went in first and scored 147 runs. Several of the batsmen adopted free tactics with successful results. They started well, Wee Lee Son and Ng Sze Kwong putting up 53 between them before they were separated. Wong Po Keung hit three fours in succession off Bird. C. F. Lee got himself out in an unusual manner. Facing Severn, he swiped at a ball and hit it towards the leg boundary. When completing the stroke, he knocked his wicket down with his bat, which was clean behind him, and was given out "hit wicket." Law 26 of the Laws of Cricket says a batsman may be out "if in playing at the ball he hit down his wicket with the bat." Inasmuch as Lee had completed his stroke and the ball was near the boundary, it is a question whether he was playing *at the ball*.

The Civil Service did none too well at the start. Wood was caught by Ching with the score at 18. Bradbury batted with great soundness for 17 runs. Bird and Syme Thomson both played freely, but it was left to Edmonds (26) to be top contributor. The last-named survived an appeal for "hit wicket." The wicket fell down (no one was sure by what means) when everyone was watching a ball, hit by Edmonds, on its way to the boundary. Play was continued till 6.15 p.m., the "official" time this month, but when stumps were drawn, the Civil Service still wanted 15 runs to win. The Chinese fielding was exceptionally smart. Scores:

C.R.C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wee Lee Son, b Lamble | 21 |
| Ng Sze Kwong, c Thompson, b Bird | 27 |
| Un Hew Fan, b Ling | 10 |
| Geo. Lee, c Ling, b Lamble | 17 |
| H. Ching, st. Sara, b Lamble | 10 |
| Lay Tam Sze, c Ling, b Lamble | 2 |
| Wong Po Keung, c Severn, b Strange | 24 |
| C. F. Lee, hit wicket, b Severn | 3 |
| Chan Tin Ling, c and b Lamble | 4 |
| Cheung Wing Kim, not out | 18 |
| K. K. Wong, c Sara, b Strange | 0 |
| Extras | 11 |
| Total | 147 |

Bowling Analysis.

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ling | 9 | 1 | 27 | 1 |
| Bird | 11 | 4 | 30 | 1 |
| Severn | 6 | 1 | 30 | 1 |
| Lamble | 8.4 | 1 | 27 | 5 |
| Strange | 4 | 0 | 16 | 2 |

CIVIL SERVICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| A. E. Wood, c Ching, b Un Hew Fan | 8 |
| B. W. Bradbury, c Lee, b Un Hew Fan | 17 |
| P. T. Lamble, c K. K. Wong, b G. Lee | 2 |
| F. Syme Thompson, c Ng Sze Kwong, b Un Hew Fan | 10 |
| R. E. O. Bird, run out | 21 |
| F. Ling, b Un Hew Fan | 13 |
| R. A. Duncan, run out | 10 |
| W. H. Edmonds, not out | 26 |
| C. Severn, c Ng Sze Kwong, b Wee Lee Son | 13 |
| H. E. Strange, not out | 5 |
| Extras | 8 |
| Total (for 8 wickets) | 133 |

C. Sara, did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Un Hew Fan | 10 | 3 | 48 | 4 |
| G. Lee | 8 | 0 | 36 | 1 |
| Wee Lee Son | 2 | 0 | 13 | 1 |
| Ng Sze Kwong | 7 | 1 | 18 | 0 |
| H. Ching | 2 | 0 | 10 | 0 |

### THE LEAGUE TABLE.

(UP TO APRIL 19TH.)

| | P. | W. | L. | D. | PTS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Civil Service | 15 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 30 |
| R.G.A. | 13 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 27 |
| Manchesters | 13 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 26 |
| Craigengower | 15 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 22 |
| Kowloon | 13 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 22 |
| C.R.C. | 14 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 19 |
| University | 13 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 17 |
| Navy | 13 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 7 |
| R.E. | 13 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 4 |

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

### EXHIBITION MATCH.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, 2; STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS, 0.

This match, played on the Club ground on Saturday, was arranged in connection with the presentation of the cup and medals to the two teams, who are winners and runners-up respectively of the 2nd Division of the Hongkong League. The takings at the gate went towards the expenses incurred in purchasing the medals. A large crowd gathered to witness the game, and, though it was not as keenly contested as was expected, it was, nevertheless, very enjoyable. The day was far too warm for the soldiers to do full justice to their reputation, but the College team played with their usual speed and dash. In the first half, the College was the more dangerous of the two. Hyndmann, Silva, and Xavier were particularly prominent for their skilful passing and tricky footwork. It was only the sound defence offered by Wain and Scoular that kept them out, both men tackling and clearing strongly. The goalkeepers were tested in turn, but managed to keep thtir charges intact. Glenny, the Staff custodian, on one occasion brought off a fine save from Omar, turning what looked like an almost certain goal into a corner. At the interval, neither side had scored.

The second half saw the College pressing with renewed vigour, the forwards being very active in the vicinity of the Staff's goal. Glenny was soon called upon save, a determined rush by Silva and Hyndmann only being checked in the nick of time. Omar tried him shortly afterwards with a hot shot, which, however, was cleverly caught and punted away. At the other and, Skelton missed a good chance of opening the account for the soldiers, putting a fine pass from Kirby straight into the hands of Sousa, who had little difficulty in effecting a clearance. A miss-kick by Wain enabled Xavier to break through and notch the first goal, Glenny having no chance whatever to save. The soldiers tried hard to equalize, and Ellarby almost succeeded, the ball striking the cross-bar and bouncing into play from one of his belfty shots. Xavier was responsible for the College second goal, this time beating Bundle and netting with a fine cross shot. This was the final goal of the match, and, though the soldiers in return bombarded the College goal, they failed to achieve any result, Sousa being in the right place at the right moment. St. Joseph's thus retired winners of a hard-fought game by 2 goal to *nil*.

Before the presentation of the trophies, Master-Gunner May, Chairman of the Referee's Board, on behalf of the Committee, asked Mrs. H. M. Cameron Macaulay to make the presentation in place of Major W. P. Hammond, who was unable to make an appearance. He also gave an account of the performances of both teams during the past season that elicated loud cheers.

St. Joseph's College, winners of the league, received the cup, and each player a goll medal; while each player of the Staff and Departments received a silver meral.

## LUSITANO CLUB'S PROGRAMME.

The following is a list of selected events to be run off at the Lusitano Recreation Club's athletic meeting:—

120 Yards Handicap.—Cup presented by the Portuguese of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

100 Yards Championship.—Cup presented by the Portuguese staff of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.

220 Yards Handicap.—Cup presented by the Portuguese staff of the E. E. A. and C. Telegraph Co.

440 Yards Handicap.—Cup presented by the Catholic Union.

880 Yards Handicap.—Cup presented by Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro.

440 Yards Championship.—Open to members of the Portuguese community. Challenge cup presented by Mr. C. Montague Ede to be won three times before becoming the property of any competitor. First and second prizes presented by the Portuguese staff of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.

220 Yards Flat Race, Championship of the Colony.—Cup presented by the Club Lusitano.

*(Continued at foot of next column.)*


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"KIDDER and KO"

This is absolutely the most winning and the most thoroughly delightful comedy that this popular Pathe Star has yet appeared in. We hope you will come and see it.

HAROLD LLOYD & BEBE DANIELS

in

"TWO SCRAMBLED"

A screamingly funny farce.

MATINEE

Monday, April 21st, at 5 p.m.

FATHER & THE BOYS.

Featuring Digby Bell.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S. [141

Wm Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS OUTFITTERS.

Just arrived

LIGHT-WEIGHT WORSTED & CASHMERE

GOLF HOSE

IN MANY SMART COLOURINGS INCLUDING KHAKI.

COOL

SUMMER UNDERWEAR

Having placed our orders early we are able to offer our underwear at much lower prices than prevailing to-day.

INSPECTION INVITED.


The previous winners in this race, which is ope nto all *bond-fide* amateurs in the Colony under the rules of A. A. A., are as follow:—

1907—H. L. O. Garrett, 23 2-5secs.
1908—H. L. O. Garrett, 23 2-5secs.
1909—Peter O. Fenwick, 23 2-5secs.
1910—Lc.-Corp. Andrews, 22 2-5secs.
1911—J. F. Castro, 23 2-5secs.
1912—J. F. Castro, 23 3-5secs.
1913—J. F. Castro, 21 3-5secs.
1914—Private Burgess, 23 1-5secs.
1915—J. F. Castro, 25secs.
1916—J. F. Silva, 23 2-5secs.
1917 J. F. Silva, 23 1-5secs.
1918—

One Mile Challenge Relay Race, open to any representative teams of four in the Colony.—First prize presented by Messrs. J. C. Barretto and C. A. da Rosa; second prize presented by Messrs. Maxim & Co.

One Mile and Two Miles Bicycle Race.—Prizes presented by Messrs. Noronha & Co. and the Portuguese staff of the Kowloon and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.

*(Other Local News will be found on page 6.)*

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOREBANK EAST, MAGAZINE GAP.

TO LET.

FULLY FURNISHED, for 10 months from the end of May. Telephone and Tennis Court.

Apply—
Box 659,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[659

WANTED.

FOREMAN ENGINEER, preferably with good ship Experience.

Apply—
SUPT. ENGINEER,
Kowloon Docks.
660

WANTED.

A Reliable and Experienced CHIEF OFFICER for a British vessel trading to Hongkong. Good record essential.

Also a SECOND ENGINEER for the same steamer.

Apply in writing, stating previous record and experience, care of
POST OFFICE Box No 246.
[630

WANTED.

WANTED CAPTAIN for British Steamer.

Apply—
GERMINAL CIGAR STORE,
16, Nathan Road,
Kowloon.
[577

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATIO OF HONGKONG.

EASTER HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO DAY (MONDAY), APRIL 21ST.

By Order,
A R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, April 16th, 1919. [654

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

EASTER HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-DAY (MONDAY), APRIL 21ST.

By Order,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Secretaries.
Hongkong, April 18th, 1919. [655

LUSITANO RECREATION CLUB.

TWELFTH ATHLETIC MEETING.

PATRONS:—H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, H.E. MAJOR GENERAL F. VENTRIS, H.E. Vice-Admiral TUDOR, Commodore GURNER, His Lordship Bishop D. POZZONI, Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. Consul E. V. M R. DE SOUZA.

The Committee has much pleasure in inviting the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Colony to their SPORTS at the Race Course (by kind permission of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB) on EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 21st, commencing at 1.30 P.M.

There will be two open events:—220 yds. Championship, open to all *Bona Fide* Amateurs in the Colony under the Rules of A.A.A. $1.

One mile Relay Race, open to any unit of four. $2.00 per unit.

By kind permission of the Officers. the Band of the 16th Infantry will play during the afternoon.

By courtesy of the Management, there will be Special Tram Cars.

J. C. BARRETTO,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, April 15th, 1919. [651

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23RD, 1919, at 12 o'clock NOON, to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary,
Hongkong, February 7th, 1919. [650

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIRECTORS of the above Company have declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 3% (equal to 3/- per Share) on the Preferred Ordinary Shares and 6% (equal to 6/- per Share) on the Deferred Ordinary Shares

Dividends for Shareholders on the Colonial Register are free of Income Tax and will be paid at the rate of [illegible] per dollar.

Dividend Warrants will be obtainable on and after MONDAY, May 12th, 1919, at the Company's Office.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, May 5th, to MONDAY May 12th, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong April 17th, 1919. [652

## INTIMATIONS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at the Registered Office of the Society, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY the 25th day of APRIL, 1919, at 12 NOON, when the subjoined resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society held on the 10th day of April, 1919, will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions:—

1. That the nominal silver capital of the Society as existing when this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution be converted into sterling and that such capital so converted be increased beyond the sterling equivalent of such silver capital when such conversion takes place to the sum of £2,000,000 Sterling divided into 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each.
2. That each of the issued silver shares of the Society of the nominal value of $250 each with the sum of $100 paid up thereon be converted into five shares of the nominal value of £10 each with the sterling equivalent of $20 Hongkong currency at the opening T.T. rate of exchange on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution credited as paid up thereon and accordingly that 90,000 shares out of the 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each constituting the capital of the Society so converted and increased be distributed by the Board to the persons who are registered as shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution in exchange for the silver shares then held by them.
3. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, namely:—

By the insertion after Article No. 107 of the following Article

"107 (a). The Board may employ Employment of reserve funds. the funds of the Society which have been established pursuant to the provisions of Article 107 or any of them or any portion thereof (and that whether such funds or such portion as is proposed to be dealt with were set aside for the special purpose to which they are proposed to be applied or for any other purpose or not) in or for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equalizing dividends, in paying special dividends or bonuses, in repairing improving and maintaining any of the property of the Society, or otherwise in the business of the Society, and in or for such other purposes as the Board shall in its discretion think conducive to the interests of the Society and in regard to any such employment as aforesaid the Board shall not be bound to keep the reserve funds separate from the other assets."

By the insertion of the following Articles after Article No. 108.

"108a (1). Any general meeting Bonus may be set off against call. at which a dividend or bonus is declared or sanctioned may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting fixes but so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and the dividend or bonus may, if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend.

(2). After any resolution has been passed under the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article the Board may arrange on behalf of the Society for the dividend or bonus to be set off against the call by authorizing any person on behalf of the members from whom such call is due to enter into an Agreement with the Society providing for such dividend or bonus to be set off against such call and any Agreement made under such authority shall be effective.

(3). It shall be no objection to any resolution made under paragraph (1) of this article or to any call or arrangement that such resolution was passed or such call or arrangement was made at the meeting at which the resolution introducing this Article and Articles 107 (a) was confirmed as a special resolution provided that due notice of the intention to propose such first mentioned resolution and to declare such dividend or bonus and to make such call shall have been given prior to the Confirmatory meeting aforesaid.

108 (b). Dividends may be paid Rate of exchange for dividends payable in Hongkong. in Hongkong Currency at such rate of exchange as the General Meeting sanctioning the same or, in the case of interim dividends, as the Board may determine."

And the subjoined resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary resolutions:—

1. That the difference between the sterling equivalent at to-day's opening T.T. rate of exchange of $20 Hongkong currency and the sum of £4 be called up upon each of the 80,000 shares of the Society of the nominal value of £10 each into which the silver shares of the Society have been converted.
2. That a bonus dividend equal in amount to such difference as is referred to in Resolution No. 1 be and the same is hereby declared out of the Reinsurance Funds of the Society, such bonus dividend being payable to the persons who are registered as the shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is passed and that such dividend in the case of each of such persons be set off against the amount due from him for call under Resolution No. 1 and be retained by the Society accordingly and that the Board be authorised to make the necessary entries in the books of the Society.
3. That the 10,000 shares of the capital of the Society be issued additionally, to the 80,000 shares referred to in Resolution No. 1 and that the sum of £4 be called up thereon and that such additional shares be offered in the first instance at a premium of £21 per share to the persons who are registered as the shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is passed in the proportion of one additional share for each silver share previously held and upon the footing that the sum of £4 called up plus the £21 (making together £25 per share) shall be paid to the Society on acceptance of the offer, and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which such persons are entitled and limiting the time within which the offer if not accepted by payment will be deemed to be declined to the 23rd May, 1919, and that the Board be empowered to dispose of the shares not taken up in response to such offer as they consider expedient in the interests of the Society.
4. That the 10,000 additional shares referred to in Resolution No. 3 participate in all dividends declared after the next Annual General Meeting of the Society pro rata with the 80,000 shares referred to in Resolution No. 1.

Dated the Eleventh day of April, 1919.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager
[620

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 19th April to the 25th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager,
Hongkong, April 11th, 1919. [618

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th April to the 25th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong April 11th, 1919. [619

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Offices of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB on SATURDAY, APRIL 26TH, at 12 o'clock NOON.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, April 12th, 1919. [623

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily, at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

40

FOR SALE.

SIX CYLINDER, Seven Passenger Overland Car, Good Order, New Tyres, together with Fireproof Garage Building for two Cars, all Accessories for both. Bargain if sold one lot.

J. LAMBERT,
Alexandra Buildings.
[652

THE PEAK.

FOR SALE. A FIVE-ROOMED Residence.

For particulars apply to—
"X.Y.Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[424

TO LET.

FOR Seven Months, from May 4th, No. 103, THE PEAK; Fully Furnished.

Apply to:—
F. BEVINGTON,
c/o Bradley & Co., Ltd.
[653

FOR SALE AT THE PEAK.

NO. 3, MOUNTAIN VIEW.

Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes' Buildings.
[411

PEAK HOUSE TO LET.

SIX ROOMS and Furniture, No. 6, Mountain View, May 1st.

Apply to—
DENNYS & BOWLEY.
[645

TO LET

"DERRINGTON" No. 8, Peak Road, Furnished from 1st June 8 Rooms and 2 Tennis Courts.

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Alexandra Buildings.
[613

TO LET.

NO. 102, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House at the Peak.

Apply to—
PERCY SMITH SETH & FLEMING
[522

TO LET

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[61

## INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

# WATSON'S STONE GINGER-BEER

*The only fermented Stone Ginger-Beer in the Far East.*

The real charm of Stone Ginger-Beer is the flavour produced by partial fermentation; without this no Stone Ginger-Beer can be said to be genuine.

$1.00 per dozen.

TRADE MARK

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

ÆRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

[illegible], 431

[illegible]

## BIRTHS.

SILVA.—At the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, on April 10th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. BASTO DA SILVA, a son.

SIMMONS.—On April 11th, 1919, at No. 41, Soochow Road, to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. F. SIMMONS, a son.

## MARRIAGES.

HARDMAN—BALLARD.—At Putney Baptist Church, London, S.W., on February 8th, by the Rev. A. Cunningham Burley, 2nd-Lieut. E. F. HARDMAN, M.G.C. (Cavalry), son of Mr. and Mrs. Meredith Hardman, of the China Inland Mission, Shanghai, to MARY ELLEN BALLARD, daughter of the late Mr. J. A. Ballard, Shanghai, and of Mrs. Ballard, Cathay House, 24, Woodborough Road, Putney.

MANNERS—CLARKSON.—At the British Consulate, Shanghai, on April 5th, PHILIP MANNERS, second son of the late Thomas Norman Manners, of the Chinese Maritime Customs, to MAY EVELYN CLARKSON, daughter of the late William Thomas Clarkson, Maida Vale, London, S.W.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

# The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 21ST, 1919.

## THE POLICE RESERVE.

Now that the Great War is at an end there is a very natural desire in all directions for a return to normal conditions. Many of the regulations and restrictions of the past four years and a half have proved extremely irksome, and have only been submitted to from patriotic motives. This fact has not always been as fully appreciated by those "dressed in a little brief authority" as it should have been, and, as a consequence, anything smacking of militarism is now anathema to the vast majority of people. We do not think, however, that the members of the Hongkong Police Reserve have had any just cause for complaint. The organisation has been run on the most democratic lines. The officers have been selected for their zeal and efficiency, regardless of their social status, and severe disciplinary measures were only introduced after the Force had been in existence for some considerable time and experience had proved the necessity for them. When it was found that certain men systematically neglected their duties and ignored the repeated inquiries addressed to them on the subject by their Inspectors—who, be it remembered, were also business men giving their services gratuitously—it was clearly impossible, in the interest of the Corps and in justice to those who "played the game" to allow such conduct to pass unnoticed. Punishments, however, have never been inflicted until after full investigation, and applications for exemption from duty have always been referred to an independent Board, which, to our knowledge, has sometimes given decisions adverse to the views of the commandant. It is probable, we think, that a good deal of the discontent expressed has been due to the fact that nobody, upon joining, supposed that his services would be required for so long a period as they have been, but for that, of course, we must blame the Central European Powers. It is true that in 1915, when the Force comprised half its present number, only two duties a month were detailed to every man, but the correspondent who points this out forgets that conditions arose later which demanded heavier calls upon the Corps. When the appeal for additional men at the Front were received it was a source of pride to the Police Reserve that it was able to release more of the Regulars for service with the Colours and thereby justify its description by General KELLY as "a valuable addition to the defensive forces of the Colony." Though hostilities are now at an end, these men have not yet returned to Hongkong. It may be that some of them are spending a brief vacation at Home, but who would deprive them of that, after the experiences they have been through, in order to escape from duties which do not occupy more than nine or ten hours a month? It must not be forgotten that the members of the Hongkong Defence Corps, who, it is complained, "are now enjoying an easy time," were mobilised on the outbreak of war and were performing arduous duties for months before the Police Reserve was formed and for nearly a year before its members were called upon to do any serious work. We have no sympathy with those who leave their places of business each day at five o'clock and yet feel aggrieved because they are asked to give up three or four nights a month for the purpose of assisting in the preservation of law and order while some of the ordinary custodians of the peace are facing the perils and hardships of the battlefield for their sakes. On the other hand, of course, if the Government can make satisfactory arrangements to dispense with the services of the Police Reserve it is only reasonable to expect them to do so as early as possible, and we agree with "Disgusted" that no preference should be shown to any one section of the Corps unless it be those who have served longest. There is certainly no justification for treating the Search Supervising Squad with less consideration than any other section, especially when it is remembered that they are not engaged on work which has any connection with the war. The task of supervising the searchers on the wharves was undertaken voluntarily some time back as the result of complaints made by the Chinese members of the Legislative Council that passengers were "squeezed," and it has fallen upon the British and Chinese because others objected to the unsavoury surroundings. As it is only carried out between the hours of 6 and 10 p.m. it is obvious that whatever good effect it may have can be only partial, as many ships arrive and depart during the daytime. In any case it is open to grave doubt whether, when the Police Reserve is disbanded, the Government will be disposed to incur the expense of employing sufficient men to do the work as thoroughly as it is considered necessary to do it to-day.

---

A presentation to Major D. Macdonald, of the Hongkong Defence Corps, will be made at Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. to-morrow.

A Chinese married woman, 21 years of age, committed suicide on Friday, by hanging herself, at No. 19, Bonham Strand.

The King's Exequatur empowering Mr. E. Anderson to act as Consul for Peru in Hongkong has received His Majesty's signature.

The wedding of Mr. F. Syme Thomson and Miss Gracie Lilias Main will take place at St. John's Cathedral next Saturday, at 3 p.m.

A sale of work will be held at the Helena May Institute, on Wednesday next (St. George's Day) in aid of Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

Among those who arrived in the Colony yesterday on their way to Singapore were Mr. J. Bubosin, the Belgian Consul at Yokohama, and Mrs. Bubosin.

Among the local residents leaving by the *China* to-morrow is Mr. A. D. Gee, manager of the Steam Laundry Company, who is going Home on furlough.

There were 5,030 foreign residents living in Kobe at the end of January, according to the figures of the foreign section of the Kobe Police Headquarters.

Mr. A. O. Brawn has been appointed Lieutenant in Command of the Cadet Company, Hongkong Defence Corps, *vice* 2nd-Lieut. J. E. W. Beard, resigned his Commission.

The Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe has been appointed a Director of the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions, *vice* the Hon. Mr A. M. Thomson, retired, with effect from April 9th, 1919.

The members of the B.W.W.A., of Shanghai, have asked Lady de Sausmarez, their President to accept a ring as a token of appreciation of "increasing and faithful work" since September, 1914.

A Chinese girl, seven years of age, has been removed to the Government Civil Hospital, suffering from injuries to her right foot, as the result of being run over by a loaded truck in Wing Lok Street.

Mr. N. J. Stabb, O.B.E., has been appointed an unofficial member of the Executive Council during the absence from the Colony of Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., O.B.E., with effect from Friday, April 18th.

Mr. R. T. Nelson, an assistant of the Maritime Customs, has been promoted Acting Deputy Commissioner at Canton to take up the duties of Mr. A. Wilson, who has been appointed Acting Commissioner of Customs since the departure of Mr. Francis A. Carl from Canton.

The Japanese Consulate-General handed over to the Chinese Maritime Customs, on April 10th, some 370 lbs. of opium and 63 lbs. of morphia for destruction in the furnaces at Pootung. The drugs were seized on ships arriving in Shanghai from various ports during the last three years.

Major A. C. Bryson, M.C., R.A.M.C., who returned recently from the Front, after three and a half year's service in France, is one of the four sons of the Rev. T. Bryson, of Tientsin, all of whom saw active service with the British Expeditionary Force. He has now joined the firm of Drs. Jackson, Jackson and Neild.

At the annual meeting of Ratepayers of the International Settlement, Shanghai, Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, who presided, presented Mr. E. C. Pearce, Chairman of the Municipal Council, with a casket containing the Freedom of the Settlement on behalf of the ratepayers, and a congratulatory address from the Municipal *employés*.

The Bishop of Victoria, Hongkong, gratefully acknowledges the following donations sent to him:—For the building fund of the new Chinese Church at Canton, Mr. J. M. Wong, $500. For repairs to the British Church and graveyard, Macao:—The Green Island Cement Co., $200; Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., $100; J.A., $30; Union Insurance Co., $100; Mr. T. Arnott, $25.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government has accepted with regret the resignation by Major D. Macdonald, V.D., of his Commission in the Hongkong Defence Corps, with effect from the May 1st, 1919. Major G. H. Wakeman, V.D. has been appointed Second in Command of the Infantry Battalion, Hongkong Defence Corps from May 1st. Lieutenants A. E. Wright and E. Evan-Jones have been promoted Captains.

As will be seen from an advertisement appearing in to-day's issue, "Aladdin and his Wonder-lamp" will be produced at the Naval Canteen Theatre under distinguished patronage on Friday. The booking at Moutrie's is good and a full house is confidently expected for this quaint and original performance. The first dress-rehearsal is on Tuesday, and, to judge from reports, Aladdin will give more pleasant surprises than many of the entertainments seen lately. The *matinée* for Saturday, 26th inst., is well booked. It is hoped that there will be many more performances of this clever and lively pantomime, which is for the benefit of the C.M.I.

# GERMANY TO MAKE FULL REPARATION.

## COMPLETE ALLIED AGREEMENT ON PEACE TERMS.

### GERMAN EMISSARIES SUMMONED FOR FRIDAY NEXT.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S IMPORTANT SPEECH.

## BOLSHEVISTS' OFFER TO GERMANY.

## FRENCH IAGREEMENT WITH BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING REACHED

LONDON, April 16th.

Mr. Lloyd George's statement in the House of Commons, to-day, is being awaited with intense interest. Many Members postponed their departure for the Easter vacation in order to hear the first complete pronouncement of a leading member of the Peace Conference.

There has been a remarkable demand for tickets in the galleries.

Mr. Lloyd George was granted an audience by the King yesterday evening.

It is announced that the Premier speaks immediately the House opens, and not, as at first intended, after the other speakers. The change of plan is due to the Premier's belief, after making enquiries, that there is no desire to assail the action of the British Delegates at the Peace Conference.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS CROWDED

LONDON, April 16th.

The House of Commons was crowded in anticipation of the Premier's speech. The Prince of Wales, paying his first visit to the House, took a seat over the clock, having as his neighbour in the Diplomatic Gallery the American Ambassador.

The Premier was loudly cheered when he entered shortly after half half-past twlve.

A TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

LONDON, April 16th.

In the House of Commons, continuing his important speech on the peace terms, (another reference to which will be found elsewhere), Mr. Lloyd George said that the representatives of the Great Powers had reached a complete understanding on the great fundamental questions affecting peace with Germany. They had formulated those demands, and he hoped that, by the end of next week, they would be presented.

Mr. Lloyd George strongly denounced the attempts to sow dissension and distrust between the Allies. He said that no one could have treated more sympathetically the peculiar problems and special susceptibilities of Europe, with long and bitter memories of national conflict, than President Wilson. (Cheers.)

HEROIC FRANCE.

They had neved forgotten the poignant fact that most of the war sufferings and saorifices had been borne by heroic France. They had not forgotten that she was entitled to feel a sense of security against a repetition of attack.

THE IMPORTANCE OF UNANIMITY.

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George said:—"Upon all questions that have come before us we have come to unanimous conclusions. (Cheers.) What happened at the Congress of Vienna showed the importance of unanimity."

PREMATURE PUBLICATION OF PEACE TERMS.

The Peace Conference had unanimously and unhesitatingly concluded that it would be a first-class blunder to publish the Peace Terms before they had been discussed with the enemy. No Peace Conference had ever given its proceedings so much publicity, but he would rather have a good peace than a good Press. (Cheers.)

The Conference would take every action necessary to prevent premature publication, which would only encourage the enemy to resist.

GOVERNMENT PLEDGES KEPT.

The Premier declared that every pledge the Government had given had been incorporated in the Allies' demands. The Government had never swerved an iota from these demands. They stood by them because they thought them just.

The Premier continued:—"We want a stern peace because the occasion demands it, but it must be designed not to gratify vengeance, but to vindicate justice. Every clause and term must be justified on that ground. Above all, we want to protect the future against a repetition of the horrors of this war.

PARLIAMENT AND THE TREATY.

"I am going back to Paris if the House wants me to go. (Loud cheers.) Whoever goes back will meet the emissaries of the enemy and must possess the full confidence of Parliament. Parliament may repudiate the Treaty when it is signed, but it will be very difficult. So before anyone goes to Paris, Parliament must feel, at any rate, that whoever is there will carry out the pledges to the utmost of his power and conviction."

THE MENACE OF ARMAMENTS.

After denouncing the newspaper attempts to sow dissension between the Allies, and emphasising the necessity of freeing commerce and industry as soon as possible and reducing the enormous war expenditure, the Premier said that one of the results of peace would be the abolition of the great continental menace of armaments.

The forces of Germany would be reduced to an Army only just adequate to police her cities and protect her commerce. We and Europe must profit thereby.

THE DANGER IN THE FUTURE.

The danger, at present, was not that there might be a recrudescence of militarism in Germany, because Germany could only with difficulty raise 80,000 armed men to preserve order. The danger was that the world, going into peace, would see the gaunt spectre of hunger stalking through the land.

THE DUTY OF ALL STATESMEN.

He concluded by emphasising that it was the duty of all statesmen, Parliaments, and guiders of public opinion not to soil the triumph of Right by indulging in angry passions, but to consecrate the sacrifices of millions to the permanent redemption of mankind from the scourges and the agony of war. (Cheers.)

PREMIER ATTACKS THE "TIMES."

In the course of his speech, Mr. Lloyd George sensationally attacked "the attempts of certain newspaper owners, suffering from diseased vanity, to sow dissension between the Allies."

The *Times*, he said, was the three-penny edition of the *Daily Mail*. On the Continent the idea prevailed that it was the semi-official organ of the Government. That showed how long old tradition took to die.

GERMANY MUST PAY!

PARIS, April 15th.

A member of Mr. Lloyd George's *entourage*, interviewed by the *Echo De Paris*, is reported as having said that Mr. Lloyd George is insisting that, besides the provisional bond amounting from 125 to 150 milliards of francs which she will be called on to sign, Germany must engage to meet the entire cost of reparations, war damages, and pensions.

Financial experts differ on the amount Germany could pay within 35 years, but Mr. Lloyd George favours a higher payment spread over 50 years.

GERMANY'S ASSETS.

PARIS, April 16th.

*Le Journal* says that the sub-Commission on the financial capacity of Germany estimates Germany's assets in gold, silver, and securities, available within the next two years, at £1,000,000,000 of which £160,000,000, will be cash.

From January 1st, 1920, when the improvement of German industry and credit is expected, the annual payments by Germany will increase progressively. The payments will be determined by an Inter-Allied Commission.

It has been resolved to compel Germany to reduce her imports to a minimum and to fix a very high figure for exportation of certain commodities from Germany. For example, the export of coal has been fixed at 60,000,000 tons yearly, valued at £80,000,000 annually.

THE GERMAN EMISSARIES.

PARIS, April 15th.

A formal invitation has been sent to the German Government to send representatives to Versailles on April 25th.

It is expected that the German Peace Mission will number 200 persons.

The Germans will be allowed to send an emissary to Berlin with the text of the terms, allowing eight days for the journey to Berlin and the return, and eight days grace before the signature of the Treaty is attached.

It is hoped that the Treaty will be signed before May 15th.

A FATEFUL ANNIVERSARY.

PARIS, April 15th.

A Havas message says:—

The idea is gaining that the peace preliminaries will be signed on May 10th, the anniversary of the Peace of Frankfort.

FRANCE GETS MANDATE FOR SYRIA.

PARIS, April 15th.

A Havas message says:

France obtains a mandate from the League of Nations for Syria, including Damascus, Aleppo and Alexandretta.

It is believed that the United States is willing to accept a mandate for Armenia.

ARRIVAL OF MORE AMERICAN DELEGATES.

PARIS, April 14th.

General Pershing, Mr. Newton D. Baker, the American War Secretary, and Mr. Wallace the new American Ambassador to France, have arrived here.

### PENSIONS TO EX-SOLDIERS.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, April 15th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Tyson Wilson moved that the present pensions and gratuities awarded to ex-soldiers or dependents were inadequate, and ought to be increased.

LATER.

In the House of Commons, in the course of the debate on Mr. Wilson's motion, two women in the Gallery started shouting: "You murderers are leading workers to another war."

The women were ejected, struggling and protesting.

A third woman shouted: "Long live the Soviets," but withdrew quietly when requested to do so.

Sir L. Worthington Evans, replying to the debate, mentioned that during the last three months, the pensions' bill had increased to £3,000,000.

The motion was withdrawn.

LATER.

The women interrupters in the House of Commons were subsequently identified as Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Mrs. Cole and Miss Stephenson. They were released.

### MR. H. H. ASQUITH.

INTERESTING SPEECH IN LONDON.

LONDON, April 16th.

Mr. H. H. Asquith, addressing a meeting of 600 Independent Liberals in London, said that the people were realising the artificiality of the last General Election.

He denounced the Government's failure to redeem the anti-Conscription and the Irish Home Rule pledges, and expressed grave concern at the threatened departure from the policy of free trade.

He said that Imperial Preference would be embodied in the Budget, but he still did not believe that the policy of tariffs would increase our income, benefit trade, or cement the Empire. We claimed equal freedom with the Dominions to follow our own fiscal system.

He denounced the prevailing extravagance, largely due to the "reign of super-men," which, unless checked, would destroy the possibility of social reform.

### RIOTING IN INDIA.

SYMPATHY WITH EGYPTIAN RISING.

LONDON, April 14th.

The Press Bureau states:—Although the observance of "Humiliation Day," in India, on April 6th, did not lead to serious disturbances, Mr. M. K. Gandhi and Mrs. Saorijni Naidu addressed a meeting of Mohammedans in Bombay, using inflammatory language regarding the events in Egypt. The crowd then developed rowdiness.

A meeting of unprecedented magnitude, on the French Bridge, was exhorted by Mr. Gandhi to refrain from violence.

The Viceroy reported, on April 13th, that Mr. Gandhi was forbidden to go to Delhi or the Punjab, where the position was serious, he having threatened to break certain laws. Mr. Gandhi disobeyed and was sent back to Bombay.

RIOTS AT AMRITSAR.

LONDON, April 12th.

Riots broke out at Amritsar, where three banks were burned, following the removal of Kichlu and Satya Pal, two violent agitators.

### NATIONALIST RISING IN EGYPT.

CONDITIONS MORE SATISFACTORY.

LONDON, April 16th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, in a statement regarding Egypt, said that, from a general point of view of public security, the conditions were more satisfactory.

No incidents of any particular importance had been reported from the provinces, although attempts had been made in some districts in the Delta to interfere with railway and telephonic communications.

The strike of Government employees continued.

The New Ministry was endeavouring to settle the strike. Moderate elements had apparently strongly opposed the continuance of the strike, but the agitators were working against them.

General Allenby's policy, under the powers vested in him, was to secure the co-operation of all parties in restoring law and order, and normal conditions of life throughout the country.

### THE MENACE OF BOLSHEVISM.

GREAT BRITAIN'S POLICY.

LONDON, April 16th.

Mr. Lloyd George, in the course of his speech in the House of Commons (another reference to which appears on another page) said that had we abandoned General Denikin and Admiral Koltchak to the Bolshevists it would have been an act thoroughly unworthy of any great land. (Cheers.) They had only asked to be supplied with arms.

He had not regarded that as the least departure from Great Britain's fundamental policy. Our policy was to prevent the forcible eruption of Bolshevism in Allied lands. Therefore, we were organising all the forces in Allied countries bordering territories from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

There were unmistakable signs that Russia was emerging and, when she was against sane and normal, we would make peace with Russia.

NO ADVANCES FROM THE BOLSHEVISTS.

Replying to an interruption by Mr. J. R. Clynes, the Premier said that the Government had had no approaches at all from the Russian Bolshevist Government. (Cheers.) He had heard reports that others had had proposals, which, even if assumed to be authentic, had never been submitted to the Peace Conference by any member of the Conference. Therefore, the Conference had not considered them.

FAR-REACHING CONSPIRACY IN RUMANIA.

BERNE, April 14th.

The Rumanian Press Bureau announces that the Rumanian authorities have discovered a far-reaching Bolshevistic conspiracy with headquarters at Clausenburg. Several relatives of M. Bela Kun are said to be implicated.

ADVANCE ON THE DUTCH FRONTIER.

AMSTERDAM, April 15th.

It is reported from Gelderland that the Spartacists of Westphalia are advancing on the Dutch frontier. The Prussian Government troops are fruitlessly endeavouring to prevent them.

WEST OF SIBERIA FREE.

HELSINGFORS, April 15th.

The entire West of Siberia is reported free of Bolshevism. The Koltchak Government is being stabilised.

RUSSIA'S OFFER TO GERMANY

BERLIN, April 14th.

The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* states that after the outbreak of Bolshevism in Hungary, M. Lenin forwarded a Note to Herr Scheidemann containing an offer from Bolshevism in Russia and Hungary to form an Alliance with Germany against the *Entente*, and immediately to place 500,000 men at Germany's disposal.

The Note offered to guarantee Germany's 1914 frontiers except in Alsace-Lorraine and Poland.

Germany was to assist Russia against the *Entente* and form a purely Socialistic Cabinet.

RUMANIANS RETREATING INTO BESSARABIA.

LONDON, April 16th.

A Bolshevik message from the Ukraine declares that after fierce fighting the Rumanians have begun a general retreat into Bessarabia.

### WAR PRISONERS.

REMNANTS OF THE CASEMENT BRIGADE.

LONDON, April 15th.

In the House of Commons, at question-time, Mr. Winston Churchill stated that he had been informed that there were only two British war prisoners sick and untraceable remaining in Germany. He also stated that 33 men of the Casement Brigade, besides two who figured in the Casement trial, had been repatriated. The Government was considering their case.

### CRISIS IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

ARCHDUKE JOSEPH MURDERED?

BERLIN, April 14th.

It is reported that the Communist rulers at Budapest caused the Archduke Joseph, the ex-Premier, Count Wekerle, and the ex-Minister of Commerce, Count Szterenyi, to be murdered in prison.

LATER.

BERLIN, April 16th.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Hungarian Peoples' Commissary, Herr Boehm, who has arrived in Vienna, declares that Archduke Joseph is with his family at Alscut. Count Wekerle and Count Szterenyi are in prison at Budapest.

### SPAIN.

THE CABINET'S RESIGNATION.

MADRID, April 14th.

The Cabinet has resigned.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

MADRID, April 15th.

A new Ministry has been formed under the Premier-ship of Signor Maura.

The Foreign Minister, Signor Gonzales Hontoria, is the nominee of Count Romanones.

### GERMANY.

THE GOVERNMENT'S TASK

COPENHAGEN, April 16th.

A telegram from Weimar, dated April 15th, states that President Ebert, in an Easter message to the National Assembly, welcomed, as the declaration of the German people's inflexible will, the Assembly's pronouncement of April 4th, refusing to accept a peace which would sacrifice the present and the future of the German people. He said that the Government's task of securing peace, bread, and work was difficult so long as their opponents were dominated with hatred and revenge and continued the blockade, driving the German people to despair. It was, however, impossible to secure peace and create a new State, if the people persisted in the struggle threatening the destruction of the State. It was in the vital interest of Germany resolutely to oppose Bolshevist tendencies.

LATEST NEWS FROM MUNICH.

BERLIN, April 15th.

The latest news from Munich is that Munich is entirely in the power of the Spartacists, but the Government troops have been reinforced and now are bombarding the Spartacists' stronghold (the railway station).

Other Bavarian reinforcements are proceeding to Munich.

The Spartacists have arrested most of the members of the Central Council.

Street fighting is increasing. There have been many civilian victims.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS DEFEATED AT MUNICH.

BERLIN, April 15th.

The battle at Munich between the Government troops and the Spartacists, for the possession of the railway station, ended in the complete defeat of the former.

Railway communication between Berlin and Munich is suspended.

### FRANCE'S EVER-PRESENT DANGER.

ARMED FORCES ON THE RHINE.

PARIS, April 15th.

A Havas message says:—

French opinion asks how the new Eastern frontier of France is to be guaranteed, Great Britain and the United States being averse to leaving their Armies, after peace, to occupy German territory.

The French and Belgians are willing to keep armed forces on the Rhine on the condition that Great Britain and the United States recognise, by material guarantees, the vital importance of the security of France to the general peace of the world.

AN AGREEMENT WITH BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

PARIS, April 15th.

It is expected that the Council of Four will reach an agreement whereby Great Britain and America will immediately come to the assistance of France should the Germans ever advance west of a line 50 kilometres east of the Rhine.

### AERIAL DEVELOPMENT.

THE "DAILY MAIL'S" £10,000 PRIZE.

PARIS, April 15th.

A Havas message says:—

The forthcoming contest, for the *Daily Mail* prize of £10,000 for an Atlantic flight is being closely watched by the French Press, and the hope is expressed that France will not be merely a spectator, having plenty of first-rate airmen who are able to compete for aerial supremacy.

### THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, April 16th.

Silver is quoted at 48½d. per ounce. The market is steady.

LATER.

Silver is quoted at 48 13-16d. per ounce. The market is steady.

### DEMOBILISATION.

SHIPPING DIFFICULTIES.

LONDON, April 16th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Clough drew attention to the very large number of men who were urgently needed in all parts of the world to fill up posts which they gave up temporarily in order to come Home to fight, and who were unable to return owing to the failure of the authorities to provide the promised shipping.

Mr. Steel Maitland replied that the Government was well aware of the importance and the urgency of the matter. The Overseas Trade Department, in co-operation with the Ministry of Shipping and the War Office, were making every effort to secure passages for these men as speedily as possible.

WARSHIPS TO BE USED.

LONDON, April 15th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Archibald Hurd, Mr. Wilson stated that the Admiralty had agreed to place a certain number of warships at the disposal of the authorities for repatriating troops. The Admiralty and the Ministry of Shipping were discussing the difficult question of manning the warships.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE SZECHUAN HANKOW RAILWAY AGREEMENT.

PEKING, April 17th.

The Cabinet has agreed to the request of the American, British and French Legations that German interests be excluded from the Four-Power Group formed in 1911 for the construction of the Szechuan Hankow Railway, the German interests to be divided among the remaining Powers. The agreement provided for a gold loan of Six million pounds.

THE CURRENCY LOAN OF 1911.

The application for a further extension of the Currency Loan of 1911, wherein American, British, French and German Banking groups participated, has not yet been answered. The period expired in October last and an extension was granted until April 15th.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANS IN HONGKONG.

LONDON, April 16th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. G. H. P. Croft drew attention to the report that the German missionaries in Hongkong were actively undermining British interests, and urged the repatriation of all Germans in Hongkong.

Col. Amery replied that the only German missionaries in Hongkong were eight women, who had been in charge of charitable institutions, under supervision. They were now being sent back to Germany. All the other Germans had long since been removed from the Colony, except three, of whom two were only technically German subjects and the third a man of British sympathies, whose exemption was specially requested by the military authorities.

### ALIENS' RESTRICTION BILL.

GOVERNMENT POWERS BEING MAINTAINED FOR A YEAR.

LONDON, April 16th.

In the House of Commons, the Aliens' Restriction Bill, maintaining, for one year after the war, the present powers of the authorities, passed its second reading.

### BRITISH LABOUR.

MINERS ACCEPT GOVERNMENT TERMS.

LONDON, April 16th.

The Miners' Conference has unanimously accepted the Government terms.

THE MINERS' BALLOT.

LONDON, April 16th.

The miners' ballot resulted in 693,084 voting for the acceptance of Mr. Justice Sankey's report and 76,992 voting against the acceptance.

### AERIAL DEVELOPMENT.

PREPARING FOR ANOTHER TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

ST. JOHN'S (Newfoundland), April 15th.

Mr. Raynham is preparing for a trans-Atlantic flight in a Martinsyde aeroplane which is able to fly for twenty-five hours at 100 miles per hour.

### BIG TRIUMPHAL MARCH THROUGH LONDON.

PROVISIONALLY FIXED FOR MAY 3RD.

LONDON, April 16th.

In connection with the march of the Overseas troops through London, which has been provisionally fixed for May 3rd, the King, with other members of the Royal Family, will stand in the forecourt of Buckingham Palace to inspect and take the salute of the troops, who will pass through the forecourt.

The Oversea military authorities are experiencing some difficulty in arranging adequate representation without delaying the repatriation of men, but it is hoped that satisfactory arrangements will be made in time to allow the provisional date to become the definite one.

### POLAND.

THE FATE OF DANZIG DECIDED.

PARIS, April 15th.

The Council of Four has decided that Danzig should be a free city, Poland receiving a territorial corridor linking up the inland of Poland with Danzig.

(*Continued on page 8.*)

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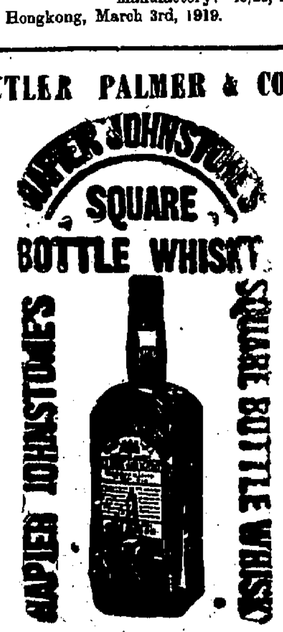

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**Easter Monday, April 21st.**

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## DR. FORSYTH'S DEPARTURE.

### PRESENTATION BY KOWLOON C.C.

Dr. C. Forsyth, who is leaving the Colony shortly, was made the recipient, on Friday night, of a gold and platinum pearl tie pin from the members of the Kowloon Cricket Club as a token of their appreciation of his services as President during the past nine years. The Club house was filled to over flowing and a convivial time was spent by all.

Mr. R. E. Lindsell, vice-president, in making the presentation, said: We have met here to-night to bid farewell, for a time at any rate -and we all earnestly hope that the time will be short —to our genial President, Dr. Forsyth. As you all know, and regret, the Doctor's health has unexpectedly broken down, and he has been ordered away to California. I am sure we all feel we could not let him go without showing him some small mark of our esteem and regard. Dr. Forsyth has always taken the keenest interest in all the activities of the Club. He has worthily represented it at every game except, I believe, bowls. But more than that, gentlemen, he has for some nine years now been our President, and has helped to guide our destinies with unerring tact and unfailing success. When he took control we were in debt; now our assets exceed our liabilities by $5,000. (Applause.) I need say no more. Dr. Forsyth, on behalf of the members, I ask you to accept this tie pin as a taken of our regard and affection, and we wish you a good voyage, a good holiday, a speedy recovery and a speedy return. Our best wishes to you and Mrs. Forsyth. (Applause.)

Dr. Forsyth, in acknowledgment, said he was fighting his little trouble better than he expected. He had always taken a keen interest in the Club. If they could remove the track around the cricket ground all future interport matches would be played there. Mr. Dick Hancock had told him it was the only suitable ground for such matches, and Mr. T. E. Pearce had made a similar comment. Mr. Lindsell had just spoken about his presidency of the Club and the success which attended his efforts. All the credit was due to the members of the committee; he had been a mere figurehead. As long as they pulled together without any jealousy among the different sections the Club would go on thriving. He would like to mention some of those who had worked so hard for the Club in the past. They were Messrs. P. R. Wolf, R. E. Lindsell, L. J. Blackburn, J. P. Robinson. D. J. McKenzie, D. Neilson, G. Duncan, W. Stewart, A. O. Brawn, J. H. Head, C. W. Jeffries, D. Harvey, S. E. Green, Shroff, and J. Hyde. Those were the men, continued Dr. Forsyth, who had helped the Club to attain its present position. The lovely present they had given him was a thing he had wanted for years. He hoped to be back before the end of the next cricket season. In concluding, he wished the Club every success. He was sure it would become the finest cricket club in the Colony, if not in the Far East. (Applause.)

The gathering then drank to the health of Dr. Forsyth, Mrs. Forsyth and family at the suggestion of Mr. P. R. Wolff, who paid a glowing tribute to the work done for the Club by Dr. Forsyth. The toast was drunk with musical honours.

## CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, April 20th.

FRACAS IN THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

The election of the two vice-speakers of the Provincial Assembly, which has been postponed several times, was held on the 17th inst. The Assembly was guarded by a large armed force. About 150 of the new members were present. Soon after the opening of the meeting, a terrible row ensued when the Civil Governor's representatives proposed to take sole charge of the election. Disorders began, and chairs and inkpots were thrown. The election failed and the meeting dispersed in confusion.

THE RUN-AWAY LAUNCHES.

In view of the fact that the launches which ran away are still interned in Hongkong, the Authorities have sent a special delegate to appeal to the Governor of the Colony for their release, and have requested the British Consul in Shameen to use his good offices in the matter.

THE SHANGHAI CONFERENCE.

The Shanghai Conference has proposed that both the old and new Parliaments at Peking be abolished after the Constitution has been settled.

PEKING CABLE NEWS.

The Peking Government has received a report of a mutiny in the city of Anhing, Anhui province. The mutineers bombarded the adjacent villages with shells. Looting and massacres took place throughout the city.

A big fire in Pontu was caused by incendiarism on the part of some lawless troops.

The Peking Government is proposing to establish a bureau to take charge of demobilisation.

## CABLES.

(Continued from page 7.)

*EARLIER CABLES*

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### GERMANY.

BAVARIAN WAR MINISTER MURDERED.

COPENHAGEN, April 13th.

A telegram from Dresden states that the War Minister, Herr Neuring, was killed yesterday by discontented soldiers.

TROOPS SENT TO RESTORE ORDER.

COPENHAGEN, April 13th.

A telegram from Berlin says that, learning of the murder of Herr Neuring, Herr Noske immediately arranged to send sufficient troops to Dresden to restore order quickly.

DETAILS OF THE INCIDENT.

COPENHAGEN, April 13th.

A telegram from Dresden, dated April 13th, states:—

Five hundred soldiers marched in procession this morning to the War Ministry to protest against the War Minister's order that the wounded, in future, were to receive only peace-time pay.

Herr Neuring refused to receive the deputation, whereupon the crowd, incited by the Communists, overpowered the sentries.

A GRUESOME STORY.

The Government troops were summoned, but refused to fight. They surrendered their arms, and the crowd then machine-gunned the War Ministry, forced an entrance, and seized Herr Neuring, who took refuge in the upper storey. They dragged him into the street, severely maltreated him, threw him into the Elbe from the bridge, and fired at him when he tried to swim to the bank, until he disappeared beneath the water.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT OVERTHROWN.

A telegram from Weimar, dated April 13th, says that the Soviet Government was overthrown by the Munich garrison.

The Bavarian Government has sent a deputy, Herr Vogel, to Munich, charged with supreme authority. All the Soviet decrees have been annulled.

STATE OF SIEGE PROCLAIMED.

COPENHAGEN, April 14th.

A telegram from Dresden, says that a state of siege has been proclaimed.

The entire Ministry of Saxony has issued an announcement stigmatising the murder of Herr Neuring as bestial and necessitating sharp measures on behalf of the Government.

A later telegram states that the Ministry has promised a deputation of soldiers that all their demands will be granted.

MUNICH POPULATION IN DIRE STRAITS.

LONDON, April 13th.

The situation at Munich is still obscure, but, according to a message from Berlin, dated April 12th, the new Communist Cabinet of Herren Lewien and Muehsam is already quarrelling.

Herr Muehsam and his partisans came to blows with Herr Lewien and his supporters.

Meanwhile, the position of the population at Munich is unbearable. They are without milk, meat and coal.

There is no further news of the White Guards, who were reported on April 11th to be about to occupy Munich.

MILITARY DICTATORSHIP AT MUNICH.

COPENHAGEN, April 14th.

A telegram from Nuremberg says that the garrison at Munich has established a Military Dictatorship, and that the heads of the Soviet Government have been arrested.

An assault on the citadel of Dresden is momentarily expected.

Fighting is proceeding in the streets. Troops have been garrisoned in the famous Court Church, defending a vital bridgehead.

FIGHTING CONTINUES AT MUNICH.

BERLIN, April 14th.

Latest reports state that the Communists at Munich have not been mastered. Heavy fighting is raging in the streets between the Government troops and the Red Guards. The latter, with trench-mortars, have recaptured the railway station, post offices, and several other public buildings.

FIGHTING IN DUSSELDORF.

BERLIN, April 12th.

There has been serious fighting at Dusseldorf, the strikers incessantly machine-gunning the railway station. The Government troops are using artillery and mine-throwers against the Spartacists, who have constructed trenches and barricades in the streets, and are stubbornly resisting.

Extremely heavy fighting is expected. Martial law has again been declared in the town.

DUSSELDORF SPARTACISTS DEFEATED.

COPENHAGEN, April 13th.

A telegram from Dusseldorf states that after an extremely violent bombardment, the Government troops ejected the Spartacists from Aberblik market place. The majority of the Spartacists fled in the direction of Eller.

## THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

### HULL BYE-ELECTION RESULT CAUSES SENSATION.

LONDON, April 12th.

The result of the Hull bye-election has created a sensation in the House of Commons and the country. The Liberals are delirious with joy. A turnover of 11,288 votes in what has been always a Conservative stronghold is generally admitted as unprecedented in electioneering annals, especially following the most decisive General Election on record.

COMMANDER KENWORTHY'S RECORD.

Commander Kenworthy is an Asquithian Liberal and the son of Lord Strabogie. He was a strong candidate. His war record in fighting submarines, and his distinction of being the champion boxer of the Navy appealed to the fishermen electorate, while his "No Conscription" cry and the demand for an immediate removal of the restrictions on commerce chiefly weighed with the port, which is suffering from the difficulties of restoration to normal trade, especially with Scandinavia and the Baltic.

A POLITICAL PORTENT.

The *Times* describes the result as a political portent, and says that it is now absolutely clear that the country is determined to redress the balance of the General Election. It declares that very few Unionist seats can be accounted safe to-day.

MR. CHURCHILL'S VIEWS.

LONDON, April 12th.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at a luncheon in London, when he received the result, said that Hull was not so appreciative of the Government's labours as could be wished, but a reaction was natural and even healthy, yet the Government would not be deflected from its aim of reviving the prosperity of the country.

THE NEW CANDIDATE'S PLANK.

LONDON, April 12th.

Commander Kenworthy, speaking at the Asquith banquet, said the electors were indignant at the delays in Paris, the Government's treatment of Ireland, and the inhuman blockade of Germany. They were, also, opposed to conscription.

## THE NATIONALIST RISING IN EGYPT.

### RECRUDESCENCE OF RIOTING.

CAIRO, April 11th.

There was serious rioting during the past three days at Cairo, the mob chiefly attacking Armenians. Thirty eight were killed and a hundred injured during the last 48 hours. All Armenians are now under military protection.

Collisions between the troops and the mob resulted in numerous casualties amongst the rioters. Twenty-two civilians were killed and 47 removed to hospital. A large proportion of these was due to outrages. Five British soldiers, including two unarmed Indians, were murdered.

The mob attacked the troops at Alexandria. The latter fired, killing 17, and wounding many. Order was finally restored.

AN EXPRESSION OF REGRET.

CAIRO, April 12th.

A *communiqué*, issued at noon yesterday, says that all is quiet throughout Egypt.

A deputation of the notables of Alexandria called on the General Officer Commanding, and expressed regret for the incidents of Thursday, and appreciation of the patience and forbearance of the troops.

NUMEROUS ARRESTS AT ASSIUT.

Four hundred have been arrested at Assiut in connection with the recent riots and for plundering.

## A BOLSHEVIST PLOT.

### EIGHT PERSONS ARRESTED.

STOCKHOLM, April 13th.

A telegram from Helsingfors says that eight persons have been arrested at Viborg and one at Helsingfors in connection with a plot to blow up the officers' club and an important bridge at Viborg and an ammunition depôt.

The outrages were planned for the end of April in co-ordination with a Bolshevist attack on Finland, while a revolt was planned to break out in Sweden and Norway on the same day.

## INDIAN AND CEYLON TEAS.

### A CASE AGAINST PREFERENCE.

LONDON, April 17th.

In connection with the reports that the Treasury is considering the question of preference for India and Ceylon teas, the *Times'* trade supplement points out that in 1917 India and Ceylon supplied to the United Kingdom 88 per cent. and China 6 per cent., and probably the demand for tea will exceed the supply during the next few years. Thus, the British-grown teas at present do not require protection.

The feeling in Mincing Lane is that protection will be disadvantageous, tending to deprive London of her pride of place as a re-exporting centre.

On the contrary, it is suggested that an extra duty may be levied on all teas shipped to the United Kingdom from ports other than those in the country of origin. Such a duty will tend to attract to London 22,000,000lbs. weight of Java tea, previously imported from Amsterdam.

## THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

### REPARATION QUESTION SETTLED.

PARIS, April 13th.

A Radical Socialist deputation interviewed M. Clemenceau and emphasised that it was indispensable that the conditions should include the establishment of a strong frontier. The disarmament of Germany should be assured by permanent control.

As regards reparation their minimum demand included the placing of the Saar coal mines at the disposal of France, complete reparation for all personal and material damage, and the payment of all war pensions.

M. Clemenceau said those views were his also, adding: "To-day the question of reparation has been settled between the Allies on the aforementioned basis."

The deputation subsequently stated that they received an impression that the Labour Conference was on the point of concluding its sessions, and that, in a very few days, a full public statement would be made.

### THE SUM FIXED UPON.

PARIS, April 13th.

The Council of Four has fixed a provisional sum which Germany must pay for restitution and reparation 125,000 million francs, of which 55 per cent. has been allotted to France. The whole sum must be paid in either gold, raw materials or negotiable securities, in annual instalments, the minimum amount of which will be laid down by the Peace Treaty.

### RESTITUTION IN FULL.

Germany must make restitution and reparation in full, but it is impossible at present to fix the price to be paid, owing to the variation of the prices of raw materials and labour.

### GERMANY MUST PAY FRENCH WAR PENSIONS.

Lastly, the cost of the French military pensions, namely, 4,000 million francs yearly, must also be defrayed by Germany.

### SAAR MINES IN PERPETUITY TO FRANCE.

PARIS, April 13th.

French diplomats state that the Council of Four has decided that the ownership of the Saar mines be assured to France in perpetuity. France will police the Saar district, and the political sovereignty will be exercised by a sort of directorate of five members under the League of Nations for fifteen years, after which the inhabitants will be entitled to decide their political status by plebiscite. If they then desire to remain under German administration, Germany must buy back the mines from France.

### LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS.

French diplomats state that the Peace Treaty will provide the means of controlling the elimination of armaments, the reduction of war material, etc., by Germany. All conditions will be guaranteed not only by the League of Nations but by alliances between the Great Powers.

### WHAT CAN GERMANY PAY?

LONDON, April 14th.

Mr. Claude Lowther, M.P., has telegraphed to Mr. Lloyd George assuring him that the message from Mr. Kennedy Jones was framed in no spirit of disloyalty, but hoping that what Germany will have to pay to-day will be merely payment on account, the amount which Germany will finally pay not to be decided until the potential resources of Germany can be more fully gauged than at present.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that experts were taking full account of further possibilities.

### GERMAN DELEGATES SUMMONED FOR FRIDAY NEXT.

PARIS, April 14th.

A *communique* states that, on behalf of the Council of Four, President Wilson stated to-night that questions affecting the peace settlement with Germany were so near complete solution that it had been decided to invite the German Plenipotentiaries to meet the Allies' representatives at Versailles on April 25th.

It is expected that rapid progress will now be made with other questions connected with the general peace settlement and a speedy agreement reached on questions affecting Italy, especially the Adriatic question, which will be given precedence.

### DISCUSSION AT THE CONFERENCE

PARIS, April 15th.

It is expected in French circles that at Versailles, the Germans will not be allowed to discuss the territorial and military stipulations, which they have to accept integrally, but perhaps they will be permitted to discuss the financial and economic terms.

### THE DIFFICULTIES AHEAD.

LONDON, April 11th.

Mr. Winston Churchill made an important speech at a luncheon at the Aldwych Club.

He declared: "We shall soon know whether the enemy will accept our terms or whether fresh measures will be necessary on our part."

He urged the people not to condemn particular points in the Paris Conference upon fragmentary disclosures, but to wait and judge the peace terms as a whole. He pleaded for patience for a little longer, because the ablest men in Paris were concentrating their energies night and day upon the task of a general settlement.

Meanwhile, they were entitled to receive the fullest public confidence and sympathy until they presented the whole case. Continuing, Mr. Churchill said that, owing to the nature of the problems to be solved, they could not be solved to universal satisfaction.

Mr. Churchill, continuing, said: Nobody is going to get all they want. Everybody must expect to have something to grumble about. It is not a game of grab, but a quest of peace."

### PREMIER'S IMPORTANT SPEECH.

LONDON, April 16th.

Mr. Lloyd George, in a speech in the House of Commons, emphasised the gigantic character of the task of the Peace Conference. No previous Conference was confronted with problems of such variety, complexity, magnitude and gravity. The Congress of Vienna, which was the nearest approach to the present Conference, occupied eleven months and its problems were insignificant compared to those of the present Conference.

He pointed out that ten States had sprung into existence some independent, some semi independent, some possibly protectorates the boundaries of which must be indicated, if not defined. The boundaries of fourteen countries must be recast.

### WHY MATTERS COULD NOT BE HURRIED.

This gave some idea of the purely territorial difficulties, but there were other problems equally great and important and equally affecting the peace of the world and human destiny, in each of which, if blunders were made, humanity might have to pay.

As examples, there were the questions of armaments, economics, international waterways and railways, and indemnities. The question of indemnities was not easy and could not even be settled by telegram. (Laughter and cheers.)

### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR.

The Premier referred to the International arrangements for Labour which had never hitherto been attempted. He paid a glowing tribute to the services of Mr Barnes and to the assistance of the Labour members and the Trade Unionists, whereby a great world scheme had been adopted.

There was also that great experiment, on which the whole peace hung, namely, the Society of Nations. All and each of these separately would occupy months. A blunder might precipitate a universal war. With almost every nation on earth engaged in considering these problems they were justified in taking some time. (Cheers.)

### THE LEAGUE SAVING TIME.

It would have been imperative in some respects if they took more time, but for the fact that they were establishing a machinery capable of re-adjusting and correcting possible mistakes. That was why the League of Nations, instead of wasting, saved time. They had to shorten and hasten its labours, because, while trying to build, they had seen, in many lands, the foundations of Society crumbling into dust.

No body of men worked harder and more harmoniously, or under greater difficulties. The journey was not at an end. It was still full of perils for all lands and peoples. He begged that the men who were doing their best be left in peace -or others sent.

### CONFLICT BETWEEN ALLIED STATES AVERTED.

The Premier referred to the intrinsic difficulties of dealing with problems of a multitude of nations with varying interests. He believed the difficulties would be surmounted, but that was not easy of accomplishment.

There were questions one never heard of, which almost imperilled the peace of Europe. While they were sitting in Paris, a question they never heard of before the war nearly precipitated a conflict between two Allied States. There were a number of such questions.

### THE DIFFICULTIES IN THE BALKANS.

The difficulties in the Balkans had created an atmosphere of unrest from which the war arose, and one of the features of the present situation was that, owing to the break-up of the great empires, Central Europe had been "Balkanised" into small States. Care must be taken lest causes of future unrest be created by the settlement now being made.

### COMPLETE AGREEMENT.

PARIS, April 14th.

A Havas message says:

Replying to a deputation of the members of the French Chamber asking for assurances that the Peace Conference would exact from Germany terms guaranteeing to France full reparation and security, M. Clemenceau said the recent difficulties had been smoothed out. Complete accord now existed on the reparation question. Regarding the Saar basin, almost complete accord had been reached.

## BRITISH LABOUR.

### MR. JUSTICE SANKEY'S REPORT ACCEPTED BY MINERS.

LONDON, April 13th.

The result of the ballots of the miners in eleven coal fields show that 462,990 are in favour of accepting the Sankey report and 53,826 miners are against the proposal. The latter include the miners of South Wales, who, on January 7th, were in favour of acceptance although the local leaders advised rejection.

## THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

### ONE MURDERER PUBLICLY HANGED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 14th.

At the trial for being concerned in the Armenian massacres, the Governor of Kemal was sentenced to death, and publicly hanged at Stambul, while the ex-Commander of the Gendarmerie at Yozgad was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment.

## THE MENACE OF BOLSHEVISM

### THE WORST TYRANNY IN HISTORY.

LONDON, April 15th.

Mr. Winston Churchill, at a luncheon at the Aldwych Club, described Bolshevism as the worst tyranny in history, which was far worse than German militarism. The atrocities committed by Lenin and Trotsky were incomparably more hideous, and on a larger scale, than any the Kaiser was responsible for.

### OUR TROOPS IN NORTH RUSSIA.

Our men in Northern Russia, said Mr. Churchill, would be properly supported and relieved faithfully. (Cheers.) He said the Premier had given him the fullest authority to take whatever measures the General Staff thought necessary to relieve all our forces there, and in so far as was physically possible, we would take whatever measures were required.

### THE COMPLEX RUSSIAN SITUATION.

LONDON, April 16th.

Mr. Lloyd George, in the course of his speech in the House of Commons, said:

The Russian situation was one of the most complex problems ever dealt with by any body of men. One difficulty was that there was no Russia. Nobody could say the organisation controlling Central Russia was even a *de facto* government for the whole of Russia. They had the spectacles of a vast country in chaos, confusion and anarchy.

"It is just like a volcano," said Mr. Lloyd George, "which is still in fierce eruption, and the best you can do is to provide security for those dwelling on the remotest, and least accessible slopes, and arrest the devastating flow of lava, so that it shall not scorch other lands."

### NO QUESTION OF RECOGNITION.

There was no question of recognition. It had never been proposed, and never been discussed, because no Government represented the whole of Russia, and because the Bolshevik Government had committed crimes against the Allied subjects which would make it impossible to recognise them even under other circumstances, and because even at this moment they were attacking our friends in Russia.

### MILITARY INTERVENTION.

The Premier, examining the proposal favouring military intervention, said it was a very sound fundamental principle in our foreign policy that we never interfered in the internal affairs of other countries, however badly governed, and notwithstanding the state of British feeling, the practical difficulties of a gigantic military enterprise into Russia were immense.

Russia had often been invaded but had never been conquered by a foreign foe. Even if conquest were possible, the political and practical difficulties remained.

### WHY ALLIES DID NOT INTERVENE.

He was horrified at the Bolshevist teachings, but would rather leave Russia to the Bolshevists until she saw what Bolshevism was doing than see Great Britain made bankrupt by costly military intervention because that would be the surest road to spread Bolshevism in Britain. (Cheers.)

He was convinced that to attempt military intervention in Russia would be the greatest stupidity. The Government had supported Admiral Koltchak and General Denikin because they revolted against the Bolshevist Government at our instigation and largely at our expense, and prevented the Germans from securing the resources of Russia, which would have enabled them to break the blockade.

### IF BOLSHEVISM ATTACKED THE ALLIES.

If Bolshevism attacked any of our Allies it was our business to defend them. The world would not be passive as long as Russia was torn and rent by a civil war. Our policy was to induce the warring parties in Russia to meet and discuss the establishment of a commonly acceptable authority which the Allies could recognise as the Russian Government.

He did not despair of a solution. There were even now promising factors, and reliable information indicated that while the Bolshevist forces were apparently growing in strength, Bolshevism itself was rapidly waning and breaking down before our relentless economic pressure.

### FINANCIAL RELATIONS WITH BOLSHEVIKS.

PARIS, April 14th.

A Havas message says:—

The French papers note the tendency of the Scandinavian countries, notably Sweden, to open financial relations with the Bolsheviks. The tendency is favoured by certain American circles.

The French Government cannot admit the validity of such negotiations.

### LEMBERG BOMBARDED BY UKRAINIANS.

LEMBERG, April 13th.

The Ukrainians heavily bombarded the town on Thursday and Friday. Many were killed and wounded.

### BOLSHEVIK MOBILISATION AT RIGA.

COPENHAGEN, April 14th.

A message from Libau says the Bolshevists have mobilised all males at Riga from 18 to 38 years of age and sent many to Central Russia, including three hundred prominent personages as hostages.

### MOSCOW DELEGATES TO MEET ALLIES.

ZURICH, April 14th.

The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* states that emissaries from the Moscow Government have started with the object of entering into *pourparlers* with the *Entente*.

## AERIAL DEVELOPMENT.

### A TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

ST. JOHN (Newfoundland), April 12th.

Mr. S. Hawker, using a Sopwith aeroplane, was announced to start a trans Atlantic flight at 6 o'clock this evening, but the flight was postponed at the last moment, owing to bad weather.

ST. JOHN, April 13th.

Mr. Hawker is planning to start about noon to-day. There was heavy rain throughout the night, which still continues. Therefore, he is rushing to start, lest conditions become worse in the after noon.

### UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS.

LATER.

It is still raining and there is a dense fog. Mr. Hawker's flight has been postponed till this afternoon.

LATER.

This afternoon the weather continues unfavourable. A flight is unlikely before to-morrow.

ST. JOHN, April 15th.

Owing to unfavourable weather conditions, Mr. Hawker's flight has been postponed, possibly for a couple of days.

### SOME OF THE DIFFICULTIES.

LONDON, April 14th.

The matter of wind and weather over the Atlantic is regarded as the principal difficulty in connection with the great attempted trans-ocean flights. Sea surface conditions in no wise correspond with the upper air.

The fact that wind frequently travels from north to south instead of from east to west renders a dependable forecast almost impossible. The wind will probably be abeam of the fliers and result in a marked drift which no aeronautical instrument is yet capable of determining.

The only means fliers have of discovering the general locality is by keeping in wireless touch with ships. Even where due allowance for wind is ascertainable, the drift must lengthen the journey.

Another important consideration is how far advantage may be taken of the wind without opening the throttle of the engine to the fullest extent. In the trans-Atlantic flight a compromise will be struck, due attention being paid to the need of keeping the engine always within its work.

The position will be complicated by sudden wind changes, necessitating the pilot simply taking his chance.

Fog, which is the aviator's worst enemy, is at present prevalent in Newfoundland.

Experts differ regarding the superior merits of simple and multiple engines, but it is noteworthy that the Australian, Mr. Hawker (news of whose flight is awaited with intense interest) favours the former, which is embodied in the Sopwith aeroplane on which he is relying. The engine will be severely tried. It is roughly estimated to do two million revolutions uninterruptedly.

### CIVILIAN FLYING

LONDON, April 14th.

In the House of Commons Brigadier-General E. Seely stated that civilian flying would begin about May 1st.

## CRISIS IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

### BRITISH WARNING TO GERMAN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, April 13th.

The British Military representative has informed the Government that if disturbances occur in German-Austria further importation of foodstuffs and raw materials will be stopped immediately.

A message from Budapest says Herr Belakún, in a violent speech, said "We will not lay down our arms until the bourgeoisie is completely crushed."

## IRELAND.

### GENERAL STRIKES AT LIMERICK AND CORK.

LONDON, April 15th.

A general strike has been declared at Limerick to protest against the proclamation of the city as a military area. Business is paralysed and the food situation is arousing anxiety. There is no disorder. A similar situation exists at Cork.

## THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

### PRESIDENT WILSON OPPOSED TO BRUSSELS AS SEAT.

PARIS, April 12th.

The League of Nations' Commission, under the presidency of President Wilson, has adopted the new draft Covenant entirely. The French maintain their reservations of two points in the Covenant, which will be shortly presented to the Plenary Peace Conference.

The newspapers, criticising the question of Brussels being made the seat of the League of Nations, say that President Wilson is opposed to it on the ground that the memory of the German war exactions would be too acute and lasting to admit of the founding of a base at Belgium for the reconciliation of the peoples.

### FRENCH AMENDMENTS EXCLUDED.

PARIS, April 13th.

The French amendments which are not included in the League of Nations' Covenant are those which proposed to organize effective control and manufacture of war material and to establish a permanent inter-Allied organization for military control.

The Japanese amendment, affirming the principle of racial equality, is also excluded from the final draft.

Japan also reserves the right of bringing up an amendment at the Plenary Conference.


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| TJILIWONG... | JAVA | 24th Apr. | 29th Apr. | JAPAN |
| TJIKINI ... ... | JAVA | 1st May | — | — |

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83

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[20

# SHIPPING NEWS

## ARRIVALS.

April 17th.

*Iyo Maru*, Japanese str., 3,663 tons, Capt Asakawa, from Yokohama and Shanghai, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

April 18th.

*Chefoo*, Chinese str., 654 tons, Capt. Foyn, from Wuhu, which port she left on April 12th, with a cargo of rice. Sansbing Shipping Co.

*Fushiki Maru*, Japanese str., 959 tons, from Canton. No cargo M.B.K.

*Haitan*, British str., 1,175 tons, Capt. Stewart, from Coast Ports, with a general cargo. Douglas S.S. Co.

*Hok Canton*, British str., 556 tons, Capt. Sparke, from Kwong Chow Wan, with a general cargo. Fat Hing & Co.

*Luzon Maru*, Japanese str., Capt. Tsuji, from Shanghai, which port she left on April 13th, with a cargo of flour.—O.S.K.

*Mercury*, American str., 111 tons, Capt. Philipins, from Bangkok.—E. T. & Co.

*Pakan*, Chinese str., 1,117 tons, Capt. Udden, from Shanghai, which port she left on April 12th with a general cargo.—Kwang Hing & Co.

*Salahadji*, Dutch str., 1,235 tons, Capt. Houwer, from Tarakan, with a cargo of liquid fuel.—Asiatic Petroleum & Co.

*Shun Cheong*, Chinese str., 838 tons, Capt. Koh, from Wuhu, which port she left on April 11th, with a cargo of rice. Moller & Co.

*Sinkiang*, British str., 1,016 tons, Capt. Eedy, from Shanghai, which port she left on April 15th, with a general cargo. Butterfield & Swire.

*Takasan Maru*, Japanese str., 2,075 tons, Captain Gillepsie, from Bangkok, which port she left on April 11th, with a cargo of rice.—M.B.K.

*Tuscarville*, American str., 2,222 tons, Capt. Benfield, from Bangkok.—Dodwell & Co.

*Urusan Maru*, Japanese str., 1,729 tons, Capt. Kimura, from Dairen, which port she left on April 11th, with a general cargo.—M.B.K.

*Wosang*, British str., 1,126 tons, Capt. Atkinson, from Shanghai *viâ* Swatow, with a general cargo. J. M. & Co.

April 19th.

*Kwang Tak*, Chinese str., 1,536 tons, Capt. Stewart, from Canton, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.N. Co.

*Kwangse*, British str., 1,228 tons, Capt McDonald, from Canton, with a general cargo.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Kwanto Maru*, Japanese str., 1,879 tons, Capt. Ogawa, from Wuhu, which port she left on April 13th with a cargo of rice.—Kukhara.

*Moyaki Maru*, Japanese str., 1,336 tons, Capt. Ito, from Karatsu, which port she left on April 13th, with a general cargo.—Y.K.K.

*Soshu Maru*, Japanese str., 1,006 tons, Capt. Inoue, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.

*Yang Tse Kiang*, Chinese str., 401 tons, Capt. Brown, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.—Yuen Chang Lee.

April 20th.

*Chik Shang*, Chinese str., 430 tons, Capt. Guimaraes, from Shanghai, which port she left on April 15th, with a cargo of beans.—Hang Lee.

*Jade*, French str., 350 tons, Captain Cornelinsen, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with a cargo of coal.—W. Jack.

*Laomedon*, British str., 4,268 tons, tons, Capt. Danhin, from Shanghai, which port she left on April 17th, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

*Mentor*, British str., 4,798 tons, Capt Warral, from Singapore, which port she left on April 14th, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

*Senator*, American str., 1,450 tons, Capt. Guptill, from Singapore, which port she left on April 14th, with a general cargo. Pacific Steamship Co.

*Shinfoo*, Chinese str., 1,686 tons, Capt. Hassel, from Canton.—Nemazee.

*Song Ma*, French str., 342 tons, Capt. Bertin, from Haiphong, which port she left on April 18th, with a general cargo. Lapicque & Co.

*Telamon*, British str., 2,842 tons, Capt. Glossop, from Shanghai, which port she left on April 14th, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

*Toyora Maru*, Japanese str., 2,510 tons, Capt. Suzuki, from Bangkok, which port she left on April 13th, with a cargo of rice.

*Weishun*, Chinese str., 866 tons, Capt. Fukui, from Muke, which port she left on April 14th, with a cargo of coal.—M. B. K.

*Wing Hang*, Chinese str., 264 tons, Capt. Galves, from Kwong Chow Wan and Macao, with a general cargo.—Fat Hing & Co.

*Yangshin*, Chinese str., 999 tons, Capt. James, from Saigon, which port she left on April 18th, with a general cargo, including rice and salt fish.

*Yuen Sang*, Chinese str., 1,128 tons, Capt Kennedy, from Manila, which port she left on April 17th, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.

## PASSENGERS.

### ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Wo Sang*, on April 18th.—Messrs. Peck and Ballantyne.

Per s.s. *Yuen Sang*, on April 20th:—Mr. and Mrs. Williamson.

Per s.s. *Laomedon*, on April 20th:—Mr. and Mrs. J. Bubosin.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

| ADDRESS | FROM |
|---|---|
| Tartak ... ... ... | Shanghai |
| Wanshu ... ... ... | Shanghai |
| Chengyuankai, Kwan'ye | Shanghai |
| Chanmow ... ... ... | Shanghai |
| Yunczang Jervis Street | Shanghai |
| Shippoi Section, c/o Taiwan Bank ... ... ... | Tokio |
| Yuelee ... ... ... | Shanghai |
| S. Hoshino, *Inaba Maru* | Tokio |
| Rivers St. George's Hotel ... | Yokohama |
| Changcheehi, Lokhongchang | Shanghai |
| Chaho, Taitong Hotel (2) ... | Amoy |
| Fooktonchan, Limaomtong | Amoy |
| Syenggiaptong fourth storey pingin, central market | Amoy |
| Sweekee Co. Canton Road ... | Amoy |
| Leecheong ... | Kobe |
| c/o Onwunteapan Tsusho oko | Osaka |
| Pereira, c/o Hugo Reiss Co.... | Kobe |

## WEATHER REPORT.

April 20th, at 19.08.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostock. Pressure has increased slightly moderately at all reporting stations; it is probably highest over Japan.

Hongkong rainfall, for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 5.71 inches, against an average of 9.39 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

| DISTRICT | FORECAST. |
|---|---|
| Hongkong to Gap Rock | E. and S.E winds, moderate; cloudy, occasional rain. |
| Formosa Channel | N. winds, fresh to moderate. |
| South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks | The same as No. 1. |
| South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan | The same as No. 1. |

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, April 20th

| | Previous Day at 2 p.m. | On Date at 6 a.m. | On Date at 2 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barometer ... | 29.87 | 29.91 | 29.92 |
| Temperature | 80 | 77 | 80 |
| Humidity | 82 | 87 | 80 |
| Wind Direction | South | SE | East |
| " Force | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Weather | o | o | o |
| Rain | 0.05 | | — |

Highest open-air Temperature on 19th...81

Lowest open-air Temperature on 20th...73


VISITORS TO CANTON
Should Purchase
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INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|---|---|---|
| STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... ... ... | "KWAISANG" .. Tues., | 22nd Apr. 3 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI ... ... ... ... ... | "WOSANG" .....Wed., | 23rd Apr. D'light. |
| SHANGHAI ... ... ... ... ... | "CHOYSANG"...Wed., | 23rd Apr. D'light. |
| TIENTSIN ... ... ... ... ... | "CHEONGSHING" Thurs., | 24th Apr. D'light. |
| MANILA ... ... ... ... | "YUENSANG"...Fri., | 25th Apr. 3 p.m. |
| KOBE ... ... ... ... ... | "CHAKSANG" Sat., | 26th Apr. D'light |
| MANILA ... ... ... ... ... | "LOONGSANG" Fri., | 2nd May, 3 p.m. |

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line is now being reorganized and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta viaSingapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrived at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Telephone No. 216.


# VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "c" nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. From Naval Yard to East Point.

| DESTINATION | VESSEL'S NAME | FLAG & RIG | BERTH | CAPTAIN | FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO | TO BE DESPATCHED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARSEILLES via H'PHONG, SAIGON, S'PORE &c. | PAUL LECAT .. | Fren. str.... | — | ... | MESSAGERIES MARITIMES ... | About 12th May. |
| MARSEILLES & LONDON via S'PORE PENANG &c | NELLORE ... ... ... | Brit. str ... | — | ... | P. & O. S. N. Co. ... ... | About 27th inst. |
| LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG & C'BO &c... | YO MARU ... | Jap. str. ... | — | ... | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA ... ... | On 3rd May, at 11 A.M. |
| LONDON ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | CHIFUKU MARU... .. | Jap str. ... | — | ... | OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA ... | On 27th inst. |
| SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J PAN, &c | ECUADOR .. ... | Am. str. .. | — | ... | PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. ... | On 23rd inst. |
| SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI JAPAN &c | CHINA ... | Am. str ... | — | ... | CHINA MAIL S.S. Co., LTD ... | To-morrow. |
| SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c | KOREA MARU ... | Jap. str. ... | — | ... | TOYO KISEN KAISHA ... | On 29 h inst. |
| NEW YORK ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | SLAVIC PRINCE ... | Brit. str. ... | — | ... | SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. ... | End of Apr. |
| SEATTLE ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | SENATOR ... | Am. str. ... | — | ... | THE ADMIRAL LINE PACIFIC S.S. Co. | On 23rd inst |
| VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA | AFRICA MARU ... | Jap. str. ... | — | ... | OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA ... | On 22nd May. |
| VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, &c. | SUWA MARU ... | Jap. str. ... | — | ... | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA ... | On 5th May, at 11 A.M. |
| VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI JAPAN &c. | EMPRESS OF RUSSIA | Brit. str. .. | — | ... | CANADIAN PACIFIC O.S. LD | On 8th May. |
| AUSTRALIAN PORTS .. .. | NANKIN MARU ... | Jap. str. ... | — | ... | OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA ... ... | On 25 h May. |
| AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA ... | NIKKO MARU ... | Jap. str. ... | — | ... | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA ... | On 23rd inst., at 11 A.M. |
| BUENOS, AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, &c. .. .. | HAWAII MARU ... ... | Jap. str. ... | — | ... | OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA ... .. | On 15th May. |
| VAL PARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN F'CISCO &c | KIYO MARU .. | Jap. str. .. | — | ... | TOYO KISEN KAISHA ... ... .. | On 3rd May |
| KOBE... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | CHAKSANG ... .. .. | Brit. str. ... | — | ... | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD. | On 26th inst., at D'light. |
| TIENTSIN, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO ... ... | KUBICHOW .. .. .. | Brit. str. .. | — | ... | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE ... | On 24th inst., at 3 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI ... .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | SINKIANG ... ... | Brit str. ... | — | ... | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE ... ... | On 27th inst., at D'light. |
| SHANGHAI ... .. ... ... ... ... ... | CHOYSANG ... ... | Brit. str ... | — | ... | MESSAGERIES MARITIMES ... | Quick despatch. |
| SHANGHAI ... .. ... ... ... ... ... | SUIYANG .. ... ... | Brit. str ... | — | ... | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA ... ... | To-day, at 11 A.M. |
| SHANGAHI ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | CHENAN ... ... | Brit. str ... | — | ... | OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA ... ... | On 24th inst., at 9 A.M. |
| SHANGHAI ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | NEBA ... ... | Brit. str... | — | ... | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE ... ... | To-day, at 10 A.M. |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA | YOKOHAMA MARU ... | Fre. str... | — | ... | JARDINE MATHESON & Co., LTD. | On 25th inst., at 3 P.M. |
| TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY ... ... ... ... | SOSHU MARU ... | Jap str. ... | — | ... | JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN ... | On 14th May. |
| SWATOW & BANGKOK ... ... ... ... ... | LUCHOW ... ... ... | Jap. str. ... | — | ... | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. LTD. | To-morrow, at 3 P.M. |
| MANILA .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | YUENSANG ... | Brit. str. .. | — | ... | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA ... ... | On 27th inst. at 11 A.M. |
| SINGAPORE, PENANG & BELEWAN-DELI .. | VAN WAERWIJCK | Brit. str. .. | — | ... | OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA ... ... | On 27th inst. at 9 A.M. |
| STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... ... ... ... ... | KWAISANG ... ... | Dut. str. ... | — | ... | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE ... ... | To-day, at 10 A.M. |
| CULCUTTA via S'PORE, P'ENG & RANGOON | SHINBU MARU ... | Brit. str. .. | — | ... | JARDINE MATHESON & Co., LTD. | On 25th inst., at 3 P.M. |
| BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCO & COLOMBO ... | TOYO MARU ... ... | Jap. str. ... | — | ... | JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN | On 14th May. |
| JAVA... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | TSIPANAS ... ... | Dut str. .. | — | ... | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. LTD. | To-morrow, at 3 P.M. |
| | | | | ... | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA ... | On 27th inst. at 11 A.M. |
| | | | | ... | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA | Middle of Apr |
| | | | | ... | JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN | About 24th inst |


THE ADMIRAL LINE.
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.
REGULAR SAILINGS
BETWEEN
CHINA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, JAPAN
AND SEATTLE.
S.S. "SENATOR"
sails for Seattle—April 23rd.
FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO
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JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.
TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS.



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YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA
(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD).
NANYO MARU No. 1...
NANYO MARU No. 2...
NANYO MARU No. 3...
SODEGAURA MARU...
KYODO MARU No. 13...
TAMON MARU No. 1...
ASOSAN MARU
CHEIAN MARU
REGULAR SERVICE FOR FREIGHT BETWEEN HONGKONG, BANGKOK AND OR SINGAPORE.
FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO—
M. KOBAYASHI,
AGENT,
TOP FLOOR, KING'S BUILDING.
TEL. 140 and 155. 112



KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LD.
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Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.
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For further particulars apply to—
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CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED
PACIFIC SERVICE.
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER
via Shanghai, Nagasaki (or Moji) Kobe and Yokohama.

| Steamer | Leave Hongkong. | Arrive Vancouver. |
|---|---|---|
| "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" | 8th May. | 29th May. |
| "EMPRESS OF ASIA" | 29th May. | 16th June. |
| "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" | 26th June. | 14th July. |
| "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" | 9th July. | 30th July. |
| "EMPRESS OF ASIA" | 24th July. | 11th August. |
| "MONTEAGLE" | 2nd August. | 26th August |
| "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" | 21st August | 8th September. |
| "EMPRESS OF ASIA" | 18th September. | 6th October. |

"FARES—HONGKONG TO EUROPE"
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" "EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... ... Gold $491.00
EMPRESS OF JAPAN" "MONTEAGLE" ... ... Gold $436.00
Payable in Local currency at demand rate on New York.
For particulars regarding passage fares, sailings and reservation of accommodation, also itineraries of trips and descriptive literature apply to—
P. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Dept.
Phone 753.
For freight rates and through bills of lading via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and United States also to Europe and West Indies, apply to—
J. H. WALLACE,
General Agent.
Phone 42.
HONGKONG. 82



P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES
(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).
TO
STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.
SAILINGS FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON
VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

| S.S. | Leave Hongkong about | Due Marseilles about | Due London about |
|---|---|---|---|
| "NELLORE" | 27th April | 2nd June | 10th June |

FOR
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO,

| | Due Bombay about |
|---|---|
| | |

FOR
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, etc.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.
For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freights, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents. [1




R.M.S.P.
THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO
OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.
Please Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD
Telephone No. 215 Agents.

# INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal) EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

# ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

15

# "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

to

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

or to Reiss & Co., Canton

42

# C. N. C.
# CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|---|---|---|
| SWATOW and BANGKOK | "LUCHOW" | On 21st Apr. 10 A.M. |
| SHANGHAI | "SINKIANG" | On 22nd Apr. Noon. |
| SHANGHAI | "SUIYANG" | On 24th Apr. Noon. |
| WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN | "KUEICHOW" | On 24th Apr. 3 P.M. |
| CHINKIANG & WUHU | "TAMSUI" | On 26th Apr. D'light. |
| SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO | "CHENAN" | On 27th Apr. D'light. |

☞ SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

☞ BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents

TELEPHONE 36

4

# DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

## SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
## AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers

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# PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

| SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon. | |
|---|---|
| S.S. "ECUADOR" | Apr. 23rd, 1919. |
| S.S. "COLOMBIA" | May 21st, 1919. |
| S.S. "VENEZUELA" | June. 18th, 1919 |

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

Telephone 141 COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings Chater Road. 46

# P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

| Steamer | "Leave Hongkong about 1919 | Due at Marseilles about | Due at London about |
|---|---|---|---|
| NELLORE ... ... | 27th April. | 2nd June. | 10th June. |

FOR

## BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

| Steamer | Leave Hongkong about | Due Bombay about |
|---|---|---|

SAILINGS ALSO TO

## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

| S.S. | Leave Hongkong about |
|---|---|

Tickets Interchangeable.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

22 Des Vœux Road Central, HONGKONG. [1

# NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## (JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| DESTINATION | STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT tons | SAILING DATES |
|---|---|---|
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA | YOKOHAMA MARU 12,340 | ...Mon. 21st Apr. at 11 A.M. |
| NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA | | |
| SHANGHAI, and KOBE | | |
| LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID | ATSUTA MARU 15,980 | ...Sat. 3rd May at 11 A.M. |
| MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS. IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY | NIKKO MARU .. 9,600 | ...Wed. 23rd Apr. at 11 A.M |
| NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL | For date of sailing Apply at the Company's Office | |
| BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO | TOYO MARU ... ... | —— Fri. 25th April. |
| CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON | SHIMBU MARU ... | —— Sun. 27th Apr. at 11 A.M. |
| | RANGOON MARU | —— End on April. |

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

## HONGKONG. VICTORIA. B.C.. SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

‡ † SUWA MARU ... ... ... MON., 5th May, at 11 A.M.

‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone 202 and 823

# TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU,

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

| Steamers | Tons | Leave Hongkong |
|---|---|---|
| KOREA MARU | 20,000 | 27th April, From Y'HAMA |
| NIPPON MARU | 11,000 | 29th April, From Y'HAMA. |
| SIBERIA MARU | 20,000 | 22nd May, From Y'HAMA |
| TENYO MARU | 22,000 | 5th May. |
| SHINYO MARU | 22,000 | 21st May. |

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE,
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

| Steamers | Tons | Leave Hongkong |
|---|---|---|
| SEIYO MARU | 14,000 | May 3rd. |
| KIYO MARU | 17,200 | July, 12th |

☞ Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

[43

# MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| DESTINATION | STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT | SAILING DATES |
|---|---|---|
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA | "NERA" ... 10,000 | On or about —— |
| | "SPHINX" ... 20,000 | do. 20th May. |
| MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT-SAID | "PAUL LECAT" 20,000 | On or about 12th May |

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURTET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building,

TELEPHONE 740.

[8

# O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"CHIFUKU MARU" ... ... ... Sunday, 27th April
* "AMUR MARU" ... ... Tuesday, 20th May.
* "AMUR MARU" call Marseilles.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.
"INAHO MARU" ... ... ... Monday, 5th May

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.
"HAWAII MARU" ... ... Saturday, 15th June.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"INAHO MARU ... ... ... Monday, 5th May.
"KASADO MARU" ... ... ... Tuesday, 6th May.

SAIGON BANGKOK, SINGAPORE,—Regular Monthly service.
"SHISEN MARU" ... ... ... Wednesday, 8th May.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.
"NANKIN MARU" ... ... Sunday, 10th June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St Paul Railway.
"AFRICA MARU" ... ... Thursday, 22nd May.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.
"DAITOKU MARU" ... ... Tuesday, 22nd April.

JAPAN PORTS.—Kobe, Yokohama.
"BURMA MARU" ... ... Monday, 28th April
"NANKING MARU" ... ... Saturday, 3rd May.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

FOR TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" ... ... Thursday, 24th April, at 9 a.m.

FOR KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

38

# CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry).
"CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" June 19th, 1919,
"CHINA" April 22nd, 1919

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
Ice House Street.
Telephone 1043.

Prince's Buildings

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

### EASTER HOLIDAY.

—:o:—

The General Post Office will be open (to-day) 21st inst., from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. only.

There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection from the Pillar Boxes, also a special delivery of Registered correspondence at 9 a.m.

The District Post Offices will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. and from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. with the exception of Kowloon Office which will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. only.

There will be one delivery from District Offices at noon.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

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Parcels of sugar, as gifts, up to 11 lbs. in gross weight each, may now be sent by post to the United Kingdom.

---

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

### INWARD MAILS.

| From | Per | Due. |
|---|---|---|

### OUTWARD MAILS.

| For | Per | Date |
|---|---|---|
| *Shanghai and *North China ... | *Menton* ... ... | Monday, 21st, 9.00 A M |
| Swatow and *Bangkok ... | *Luchow* ... ... | Monday, 21st, 9.00 A M |
| Shanghai, N. China, and Japan via Kobe ... | *Yokohama Maru* | Monday, 21st, 9.00 A M |
| *Straits, *Bangkok, *Ceylon, *Mauritius, *South Africa, *India via Dhanushkodi, and *Egypt ... ... ... | *Luzon Maru* | Tuesday, 22nd, 10.00 A M |
| *Shanghai and *North China ... ... ... | *Sinkiang* | Tuesday, 22nd, 10.00 A M |
| SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND *EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO ... ... ... | *China* ... | Tuesday, 22nd, Registration 9.45 A M, Letters ... 10.30 A M |
| *Straits, *Bangkok, and India via Calcutta | *Kwaisang* ... ... | Tuesday, 22nd, 2.00 P M |
| Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and Europe via Suez ... The Parcel Mail will be closed on Tuesday, 22nd April, at Noon. | *Laomedon* .. | Tuesday, 22nd, Registration 1.45 P M, Letters 2.30 P M |
| Shanghai and North China .. ... ... | *Wosang* ... .. | Tuesday, 22nd, 5.00 P M |
| *Shanghai and *North China ... ... ... | *Choysang* .. | Tuesday, 22nd, 5.00 P M |
| Straits, Bangkok, Egypt & *Europe via Suez ... ... ... ... ... | *Telamon* ... | Tuesday, 22nd, 5.00 P M |
| Philippine Islands, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island ... ... | *Nikko Maru* ... | Wednesday, 23rd, Registration... 8.45 A M, Letters 9.30 A M |
| Philippine Islands ... ... ... .. | *Bassano* ... ... | Wednesday 23rd, 2.00 P M |
| Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao ... | *Soshu Maru* ... | Thursday, 24th, 8.00 A M |
| Shanghai and North China ... ... | *Suiyang* ... | Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A M |
| Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin ... | *Kueichow* ... .. | Thursday, 24th, 2.00 P M |
| Java, and Port Moresby via Batavia | *Tsipanas* ... . | Thursday, 24th, 3.00 P M |
| Japan via Kobe, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via Canada ... ... ... | *Tyndarius* ... | Friday, 25th, Registration, 9.45 A M, Letters 10.30 A M |
| Philippine Islands ... | *Yuensang* | Friday, 25th, 2.00 P M |
| Shanghai and North China ... | *Chenan* ... . | Saturday, 26th, 5.00 P M |
| SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA and EUROPE via CANADA ... ... ... | *Nawa Maru* ... | —: MAY :— Monday, 5th, Registration 8.45 A M, Letters ... 9.30 A M |

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name, only.

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In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.


# WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

SALES DEPT.—14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL,
OFFICE—KING'S BUILDINGS.

## MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.
## LAUNCH BUILDERS.

WORKSHOP—136, PRAYA EAST.

General Engineering & Electrical work.
Repair work of any description.
Electro-Plating (Silver and Nickel).
Tinning a speciality.

## ELECTRIC ACCESSORIES
AND
## FITTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

HONGKONG AGENTS FOR:—

## BROSSARD MOPIN & CO.

[23-1


## FORTHCOMING EVENTS

### TO-DAY.

...er Monday.
...0 p.m.—Lusitano Recreation Club Sports at the Race Course, Happy Valley.

### TO-NIGHT.

9.15 p.m.—Victoria Theatre.
9.15 p.m.—Coronet Theatre.

---

Friday, April 25th:—
Noon—Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.
12.30 p.m.—British Traders Insurance Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.
Saturday, April 26th:—
Noon—Hongkong Jockey Club, Half-Yearly Meeting.
9.15 p.m.—The Howitt Phillips Co., at the Theatre Royal. — "The Man from Toronto."

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 2nd 1914. 10

## COMMERCIAL.

### OPENING QUOTATIONS.

| | | April 17th. |
|---|---|---|
| On LONDON.— | | |
| | Telegraphic Transfer ... | 2/5⅜ |
| | Bank Bills, on demand ... | 2/5⅜ |
| | Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight | 2/4⅞ |
| | Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight | 2/4⅞ |
| | Credits, at 4 months' sight | 2/5 |
| | Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight | 2/5⅛ |
| On PARIS.— | | |
| | Bank Bills, on demand | 465½ |
| | Credits, at 4 months' sight | 482½ |
| On NEW YORK.— | | |
| | Bank Bills, on demand ... | 77⅞ |
| | Credits, at 60 days' sight ... | 79⅛ |
| On BOMBAY.— | | |
| | Telegraphic Transfer .. .. | nom. |
| | Bank Bills, on demand .. .. | — |
| On CALCUTTA.— | | |
| | Telegraphic Transfer .. | nom |
| | Bank Bills, on demand .. .. | — |
| On SHANGHAI.— | | |
| | Bank Bills, at sight ... | nom |
| | Private, 30 days' sight ... ... | — |
| On YOKOHAMA.—On demand | ... | 151 |
| On MANILA.—On demand—Pesos | ... | 159½ |
| On SINGAPORE.—On demand | ... | 141⅛ |
| On BATAVIA.—On demand .. | | 190½ |
| On HAIPHONG.—On demand . | | ...nom. |
| On SAIGON.—On demand .. | | ... — |
| On BANGKOK.—On demand.. | | 46½ |
| SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate | ... | $ 5.95 B. |
| GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael | | $41.40 |
| BAR SILVER, per oz 2 d April | ... | — |

### HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 21st to 26th April, 1919.

| Days of Week or Month | High Water: H'kong Standard Time. | High Water: Height | Low Water: H'kong Standard Time. | Low Water: Height |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | ft. in. | h. m. | ft. in. |
| Mon. 21 | m 2 0 | 3 6 | m 4 52 | 3 7 |
| | m 11 48 | 6 4 | 8 19 a | 2 0 |
| Tues. 22 | No infer. | high- | nor low | water |
| | 0 44 a | 6 3 | 9 31 a | 2 0 |
| Wed. 23 | No infer | high- | nor low | water |
| | 2 4 a | 6 0 | 10 39 a | 2 0 |
| Thur. 24 | No infer. | high- | nor low | water |
| | 3 40 a | 5 8 | 11 34 a | 1 9 |
| Fri. 25 | m 6 8 | 4 6 | m 10 53 | 3 9 |
| | 5 3 a | 5 9 | | |
| Satur 26 | m 6 29 | 5 1 | m 0 21 | 1 8 |
| | 6 14 a | 6 0 | 0 13 a | 3 3 |
| Su 27 | m 6 58 | 5 6 | m 1 1 | 1 8 |
| | 7 18 | 6 0 | 1 13 a | 2 5 |

### ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS*, JULY TO DECEMBER, 1918.

With INDEX, Price $7.50.

On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.


"FELUCCA 33"
"THE CIGARETTE OF DISTINCTION"
MASPERO FRERES LTD
CIGARETTES EGYPTIENNES

There is an instantly recognisable flavor to "Felucca" which distinguishes it from other Egyptian Cigarettes. This flavor, which is only obtained from the finest selected leaf, has secured for "Felucca" by far the largest sale of any Egyptian high-grade in the Orient.

**A new stock of "Felucca" Cigarettes is on sale at all leading tobacconists. Send for a tin today.**

***Manufactured in Cairo by Maspero Freres***

This advertisement issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.



THE HO HONG BANK, LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Straits Settlement).

CAPITAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Registered ... ... ... ... | $8,000,000.00 |
| Subscribed ... ... ... ... | $6,000,000.00 |
| Paid up... ... ... ... ... | $3,000,000.00 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... ... ... | $3,000,000.00 |

HEAD OFFICE:
Singapore, Raffles Chambers 5 and 6.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amoy | Muar |
| Batu Pahat | Penang |
| Hongkong | Shanghai |
| Malacca | Trang. |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LIM PENG SIANG Esq. (Chairman).

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. Dr. Lim Boon Keng. | Teo Soon Lan, Esq. |
| Lim Peng Mau, Esq. | Ng Ah Si, Esq. |
| Lee Choon Guan, Esq. | Lim Chwee Chian, Esq. |
| Chee Swee Cheng, Esq. | Tan Swee Hoe, Esq. |
| Chan Kang Sui, Esq. | Khoo Beng Cheang, Esq. |
| Tan Cheng Lok, Esq. | |

Managing Director:
LIM PENG MAU, Esq.

General Manager:
SZOW POH LENG, Esq.

The Bank buys and receives for collection documentary and other bills, issues Drafts, and Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit on the above places.

HO THONG COMPANY,
Hongkong Agency.
KO LEONG HOE,
28, Wing Lok St. Manager.
Tel. 1965.
Hongkong, March 29th, 1919. [541



THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED,
(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed ... ... | Yen | 20,000,000 |
| Capital (Paid-up)... ... ... | " | 27,500,000 |
| Reserve Funds ... ... ... | " | 6,590,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
FORMOSA—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Pinan, Shinchiku, Making, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyen, Aku.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaja, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARR'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Chosen, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA,
HONGKONG BRANCH, Manager.
3, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong April 1st, 1919. [52



BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE
(FRENCH BANK).

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... | F. 75,000,000 |
| PAID UP ... ... | F. 37,500,000 |
| (1/2 of the Capital, i.e., F. 25,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.) | |
| Chairman of the Board of Directors | André Berthelot |
| General Manager | A. J. Pernotte |

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Peking | |
| Shanghai | Saigon |
| Tientsin | Haiphong |
| Hongkong | Yunnanfu |
| Hanoi | Vladivostock |
| Canton | Foochow |

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Général pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd.
London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.
Hongkong, April 1st, 1919. [55



THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Authorised Capital ... ... | | £1,500,000 |
| Subscribed " ... ... | | 1,500,000 |
| Paid-up " ... ... | | 750,000 |
| Reserve Fund & Rest ... ... | | 785,700 |

Bankers:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

Branches:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Galle | Karachi | Penang |
| Calcutta | Hongkong | Kota Bhara | Rangoon |
| Colombo | Howrah | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Delhi | Kandy | Madras | Singapore. |
| Port Louis (Mauritius). | | | |

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Bankin and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDES,
Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, April 11th, 1919. [54



THE BANK OF CHINA
GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 22ND NOVEMBER, 1917.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Authorised Capital ... ... | | $60,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital ... ... ... | | $12,279,800 |
| Reserve Funds ... ... ... | | 3,197,400 |

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

(PEKING): Haiting, Tungchow. (NORTH): Miyun, Chohsien, Pahsien. Niulansan. Hsuanhua. (CHIHLI): Tientsin, Paotinfu, Lutai, Tsinhaisien, Sangfang, Shuntehfu, Tangshan, Taming, Choluhsien, Weinsien. (MANCHURIA): Changchun, Moukden, Kirin, Tsitsihar, Newchang, Liaoyuanchow, Heho, Hsinmingfu, Taonanfu, Harbin, Dalny, Antung, Tiehling, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Hulan, Suiwafu, Hailunfu, Ninguta, Kungchuling, Liaoyang, Fuyu, Yenchi, Kaipingsien (HUPEH): Hankow, Shasi, Ichang, (HUNAN): Changsha, (KIANGSU); Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Wusih, Hsuchowfu, Tungchow, (SOUTH): Tsinkiangpo. (SHANTUNG): Tsinan, Tsingtao, Chefoo, Tenghsien, Lintsinhsien. (SHANSI): Taiyuanfu, Yunsheng, Sinkianhsien, Tatungfu. (HONAN): Kaifung, Chowkiakow, Hsuhsien, (KWANGTUNG): Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kiungchow. (FUKIEN): Foochow, Amoy, Hankong. Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Santuao. (CHEKIANG): Hanchow, Shaoshing, Huchowfu, Kashing, Wenchow, Ningpo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen (KIANGSI): Nanchang, Kiukiang, Kanchowfu, Chintenchen, Chian. (ANWHEI): Wuhu, Ankiang, Pangfow, Luchowfu, Tatung, Tungki, Luan. (SZECHUEN): (KWEICHOW): Kweiyangfu, (SHANSI): Sianfu, Hangchungfu. (SUIYUAN): Kweihwating, Paotowchen (TSAHAR): Kalgan, Fengchen, (UEGA): Urga, Hakiatao.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.
Hongkong, February 24th, 1919. 371



THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paid-up Capital ... ... ... | | £1,200,000 |
| Reserve Fund ... ... ... | | £2,100,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | | £1,200,000 |

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. CROCKATT,
Manager.
Hongkong, April 8th, 1919. [64



HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paid-up Capital ... ... | | $15,000,000 |
| Reserve Funds:— | | |
| Sterling | | |
| £1,500,000, at 2/— | | $15,000,000 |
| Silver ... ... ... | | $21,000,000 |
| | | $36,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | | $15,000,000 |

Court of Directors:
J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.—Chairman.
E. V. D. PARR, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

| | |
|---|---|
| A. H. Compton, Esq. | Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak |
| Hon. Mr. S. H Dodwell. | Hon. Mr. D. Landale |
| C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq. |

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

Manager:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " " "
" 12 " 4 " " "

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager
Hongkong, March 13th, 1919. 9



BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
(FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital ... ... ... ... ... | | Frs. 48,000,000 |
| Reserves ... ... ... ... ... | " | 50,000,000 |

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bangkok | Hongkong | Saigon |
| Battambang | Mongtze | Shanghai |
| Canton | Noumea | Singapore |
| Djibouti | Papeete | Tientsin |
| Haiphong | Peking | Tourane |
| Hankow | Pnom-Penh | Vladivostock |
| Hanoi | Pondichery | |

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England Ltd; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

A. SIRE,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, October 21st, 1918 .00


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